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Pacific Tremor Kills 21 In Japan

TOKYO, June 12 (AP) — An undersea earthquake stronger than any recorded in the world so far this year rocked central and northern Japan today, killing 21 persons and injuring 340 others.

The quake, centered off Japan's Pacific coast, hit hardest at Miyagi Prefecture, about 180 miles north of Tokyo. At least two persons were killed by falling telephone poles and two were crushed to death in a house under construction in Sendai, the prefectural capital, the police said.

Authorities said that the quake wrecked 140 houses, downed utility poles and toppled furniture throughout the worst-hit area. They reported roads cut at 52 locations, nine wrecked bridges, 17 landslides, two destroyed dikes and breaks in telephone lines in 27 places.

Seismologists registered the strongest tremor at 7.5 on the Richter scale — devastating power if it had been centered in a populated area.

Walls Cracked

In Miyagi it was strong enough to crack walls and knock over stone lanterns. In many other places, including Tokyo, it shook houses and toppled vases.

In Sendai, a city of 534,000, at least two house fires, later brought under control, were reported, and an electrical blackout knocked out street signals and tied up traffic.

Telephone service was disrupted in several areas of Tokyo and officials said that some water mains may have been broken in the capital. Bottles and cans fell from shelves in stores and homes. Commuter trains and subways were halted in Tokyo and other areas, and some runs of the 125-mile-an-hour bullet trains were suspended.

A tidal wave warning was issued and later lifted for the Pacific coast of northeast Honshu, Japan's main island. The first wave to hit the coast, about 30 minutes after the first, late-afternoon tremor, measured less than seven inches. It was followed by other small waves causing no damage.

Beneath Pacific

The Central Meteorological Agency said that the epicenter of the quake was beneath the Pacific Ocean off Miyagi Prefecture. It reported a weak tremor at 5:06 p.m. and a much stronger shock nine minutes later that registered about 7.5 on the Richter scale at the epicenter, 5 on the Japanese scale of 7 at Sendai, Ofunato and Mito, 50 to 200 miles north of Tokyo, and 40 on the Japanese scale in Tokyo and Yokohama.

The seismological institute at Uppsala, Sweden, recorded the strongest tremor at 8 on the Richter scale. The institute said it was the most powerful quake it had detected around the world this year.

Planes at Tokyo's Haneda Airport were grounded while workers inspected runways.

"I felt like I was getting seasick," said a telephone operator on the 20th floor of a new office building in downtown Tokyo.

A cook in a restaurant on the same floor reported: "At first we felt an up and down motion and that made us worried because we thought the epicenter could be some place close. Then all of a sudden the jolts started moving the building from side to side. We had to hang on to the cutting tables and doorposts. Somebody rushed to the gas jets to turn them off."

But Adventure Can Bring Death, Ruin

High Stakes for Daring Whites in Africa

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, June 12 (NYT) — Three recent incidents in East Africa — a coup in the Comoros Islands, the death of a prominent white Kenyan businessman in a bombed plane and the expulsion of a politically active British holding company from Tanzania — underscore the major roles still being played in black African countries by white adventurers.

The coup in the Comoros, isolated and poor islands near Madagascar that were formerly governed by France, drew little attention. On May 13 President Ali Soilih was toppled in what was described then as a bloodless coup. A week later, when it was announced that the deposed president had been assassinated in a movie theater, eyebrows were raised.

The real surprise came last week. The official radio, monitored in Madagascar, announced that the new head of the armed forces and the police was a man calling himself Col. Said Mustafa Adjou.



CAMERA SHY — A Burmese youngster and his older brother seem perplexed as they are photographed at a camp for refugees in southeast Bangladesh, where many thousands of Burmese Moslems have fled because of a government campaign to oust "illegal immigrants."

Midnight Raid Reported

West Bank Settlers Repel PLO

TEL AVIV, June 12 (UPI) — Religious Jewish settlers fought a gang of guerrillas that infiltrated their farm on the occupied West Bank, killing one terrorist in a midnight gunbattle, witnesses said today.

The guerrillas apparently crossed from Jordan and slipped through the fence, throwing hand grenades and firing Soviet-made submachine guns in an attempt to take hostages in the Meholah settlement, two miles from the Jordanian frontier.

"But the settlers — who are required to sleep with their weapons under their beds — shot back and killed one of the intruders in a fierce cross fire," Maj. Gen. Moshe Levi said. No Israeli casualties were reported.

In Beirut, the Palestine Liberation Organization claimed responsibility for the attack, which a senior PLO official said was carried out without the knowledge of Jordanian authorities.

On the political front, the Israeli cabinet put off a decision on plans for the future of the West Bank, despite U.S. entreaties for a quick statement on the issue, which is at the center of Middle East peace talks.

Government officials said that the delay was caused by the differing draft texts submitted by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman. A special session may be called to finish the debate by midweek.

On the terrorist attack, Gen. Levi said that tracks were found indicating that the guerrillas retraced their steps and crossed the Jordan River after the army gave chase.

The settlers went to their synagogue with prayer shawls to recite the "Gomel" benediction that is said by those who survive danger.

Soldiers found two small flags of the al-Fatah guerrilla group on the fence of the settlement and a third in the dead guerrilla's knapsack. Military sources said that the group may have been based in Syria or Lebanon.

23 Die in Morocco Crash

RABAT, Morocco, June 12 (AP) — A bus traveling along the Mediterranean coast plunged into a 400-foot ravine, killing 23 persons and injuring 22, the news agency MAP reported today.

It was the first attack from across Israeli borders since a seaborne raid in March that killed more than 30 persons on the highway north of here.

The attack came on the eve of Israel's announced withdrawal from southern Lebanon and coincided with the Cabinet meeting on the West Bank. The Carter administration wants to know what Israel intends to do after a proposed five-year interim period during which the 1.1 million Palestinian Arabs living in the occupied lands would exercise limited self-rule.

Political sources said that the response was likely to be phrased in positive terms, without going beyond the Israeli proposals made public in the past.

Besides limited self-rule for the Arabs, these include dismantling the military government in the territories while maintaining the Israeli military presence.

Israeli leaders have talked of reviewing the situation after five years, but U.S. officials reportedly would like to see a commitment to make a decision.

Israeli officials cite Mr. Begin's proposal for a four-way council — including representatives of Israel, Jordan, Egypt and the local population — as a means of giving the local populace a voice in determining its future.

May Be Paroled in 30 Years

'Son of Sam' Is Sentenced For 6 New York Murders

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP) — After a friend of one of his victims screamed, "You're gonna burn in hell," David Berkowitz — known as the "Son of Sam" killer — was sentenced today to a total of 315 years for six murders and seven wounding. Under state law, he could be paroled in 30 years.

In rapid, assembly-line-like appearances before trial court judges from three of New York's five boroughs, Berkowitz was given consecutive 25-year-to-life sentences for each of the six murders in the random shooting rampage that terrorized the city for a year.

He received additional sentences for seven wounding.

Ira Juitak, one of Berkowitz' attorneys, said that an appeal would be filed within 30 days on grounds that Berkowitz was not competent to be tried, enter a plea or be sentenced.

Last Victim

Berkowitz, 25, first appeared for sentencing for the murder of his last victim, Stacy Moskowitz. After the sentence was pronounced in that case, Daniel Carrique, a friend of the Moskowitz family, bolted from his courtroom seat and went screaming after Berkowitz.

However, guards in the court building, which was overflowing with heavy security measures, got to Mr. Carrique first and carried him from the courtroom. He was arrested and was to be charged with assault and obstruction of government administration, a court officer said.

Then, Justices Nicholas Tsoulas of Queens and William Kapelman of the Bronx took the bench and completed the one-hour session.

Berkowitz' rampage began July 29, 1976, and ended last Aug. 11 when the former Korean war veteran was arrested outside his suburban Yonkers apartment.

Berkowitz appeared somber and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Swiss Put Off Trial Of Two Terrorists

PORRENTREUY, Switzerland, June 12 (AP) — The trial of two alleged German terrorists of the Baader-Meinhof gang was indefinitely suspended today shortly after its opening when the defense lawyer walked out to protest what he said was "fear-inspiring police repression" in the courtroom.

Gabriele Kroeber-Tiedemann, 27, and Christian Moeller, 28, are charged with the attempted murder of two customs officials who stopped them at a French-Swiss border crossing near here last Dec. 20.

U.S. Slows Development Of Mobile Missile System

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT) — The Carter administration, worried about the high cost and potential vulnerability of a proposed mobile launching system for intercontinental ballistic missiles, has substantially slowed the weapons program and left its future uncertain.

Although the system — known as the MX missile program — gained broad support last year in the Air Force, in the Defense Department and among some key congressmen, the administration has concluded that the weapon's ability to survive an attack is doubtful and that further studies are needed before full-scale development begins.

The program would be the largest and the most costly missile effort undertaken by the United States. The slowdown leaves it unclear how the United States will counter the Soviet Union's ability to destroy the U.S. ICBM forces, which are buried on stationary silos. These missiles, known as Minutemen, are expected to become vulnerable to Soviet capability by the mid-1980s.

Recent closed-session testimony to the Senate Armed Services Committee underscored the administration's uncertainty, even opposition, to full-scale development of the program.

Data for Decision

LT. Gen. Alton Slay, commander of the Air Force Systems Command, said that the Defense Department "does not have sufficient technical data" to make a decision about the best basing methods for the missile.

"In my opinion, we are not ready at this point to select a basing mode," the general said. Portions of the testimony to the panel's research and development subcommittee were made available to The New York Times.

William Perry, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, made it plain that the Air Force's initial plan for the project would probably be scrapped. That plan calls for a system of 250 to 300 multiple-warhead missiles hidden in 12 to 15 miles of underground concrete-covered trenches and moving about periodically on rails.

The argument for completion of the notion that it would be difficult for the Soviet Union to knock it out in a surprise attack, and that it thereby provides a powerful and accurate second-strike capability in the event of war.

Vulnerability Cited

But an increasing number of critics in the Pentagon as well as the administration have suggested that the mobile missile project is vulnerable and that the Soviet Union might be able to cripple such a system by bombarding the tunnels with nuclear warheads.

Mr. Perry, in his testimony, said that the trench scheme was "no longer viable." He said that although the Air Force supported "the continuous trench" basing scheme last year, technical uncertainties about its cost and its survivability have caused the Air Force to scrap this "favorite scheme."

And, he added, there was considerable uncertainty about the type of missile to be placed underground. The Air Force has sought to give the MX sufficient accuracy and enough warheads to threaten Soviet missile forces.

"To my knowledge," Mr. Perry

said, "no one in the administration has decided which missile will be most appropriate for this base. Different systems imply different missiles, and so you end up with a different missile design."

The Senate panel unanimously recommended authorization of \$158.2 million for ongoing development of the program, the full amount requested by President Carter. But full-scale development

and eventual production are uncertain.

"I think that since we are talking of a program that could exceed \$25 billion, including operational and support costs for 10 years, that we ought to make very, very sure that we know what we are doing on the basing mode," Gen. Slay said.

Last December the Office of Management and Budget told the president that full-scale development of the new missile should be delayed until further research continued in the "basing mode" for the mobile missiles. The budget officials made a similar argument last month.

At the same time, the Defense Science Board, a team of specialists that advises Defense Secretary Harold Brown, has questioned the viability of building underground tunnels for the missiles and has suggested, instead, that each missile be moved around in a series of empty silos, as in a shell game, to hide its exact location.

But involved administration officials said that this answer presented "serious contradictions," especially in regard to arms-control agreements.

An administration official said: "To meet our vulnerability problem, you may have to have, say, 10 holes underground, and one missile moving among them. To meet our verification problem, you will have to convince the Soviets that you only have one missile for every 10 holes."

"How do you work out this contradiction?" the official asked.

Critics cite the cost of the program and argue that development and deployment of the missile will upset the military balance between the Soviet Union and the United States. They maintain that deployment of the missile would give the United States a major advantage over the Soviet Union because the bulk of Soviet missiles, perhaps 75 percent, are land-based and will become increasingly vulnerable to a new, powerful missile. On the other hand, only about 25 percent of the warheads in the U.S. strategic force are based on land. The rest are aboard submarines or bombers.

Worsening Relations

The rapid exchange of charges and countercharges has arisen in the midst of a general worsening of Soviet-U.S. relations, partly the result of a lack of progress in the drawn-out negotiations on limiting strategic arms, partly a product of growing frustration and anger in Washington over U.S. inability to induce Soviet restraint in Africa and in the prosecutions of human-rights advocates at home.

The espionage charges by Izvestia are being seen here as the latest in an effort to punctuate what the Russians view as President Carter's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Quiet Pledge

The Soviet and U.S. governments usually avoid publicizing each other's espionage activities, and Izvestia said that Malcolm Toon, the U.S. ambassador, had asked the Foreign Ministry to keep the matter quiet, pledging to do his utmost to avoid such "regrettable incidents" in the future.

But the publicity — in the form of a long article with a picture of Miss Peterson in interrogation, behind a table covered with the alleged spy paraphernalia — was authorized because of "the new round of anti-Soviet hysteria," the paper said, and specifically in response to the arrest in Woodbridge, N.J., last month of two Russians accused of picking up U.S. Navy documents on anti-submarine warfare. The two did not have diplomatic immunity, and they are in custody awaiting trial. A third Russian, a diplomat, was expelled from the United States.

Moreover, the Izvestia report occurred just four days after Tass accused the U.S. Embassy of electronic interception of Soviet communications. Ten days earlier, the U.S. Embassy employees had discovered a secret shaft in the embassy building containing electronic equipment believed to be for monitoring typewriters or teletype machines. Tass said that it was part of a system to protect against eavesdropping by the United States.

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Italian Claims New Equality Ruins Marriage

From Wire Dispatches

GENOVA, June 12 — Life-styles are changing so fast in Italy that a Genoa police officer says he is "no longer in command" of his marriage. He wants it annulled.

Antonio Adamo, 59, pleading before a court to end his 30-year marriage with Carla Adamo, blamed the chaotic situation in his home on the new constitutional provisions that Italy has adopted recently guaranteeing equality of men and women. They have stripped his family of its leader, officer Adamo maintained.

"Since I am no longer in command, I want my marriage annulled," he said in his petition. "It is as if a nation were deprived of its leader, a company or foundation of its president, an army of its general."

The court told the officer that he will have to wait until October for a judgment.

Plan Improved Ties to Other Movements

Corsican Separatists' Drive May Intensify

By Joseph Fitchett

BASTIA, Corsica, June 12 (IHT) — Corsican nationalists, who constitute perhaps the most developed separatist movement in strongly centralized France, appear bent on escalating conflict with the national government.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has adopted a carrot-and-stick approach to the island, promising more economic help but threatening sterner repression against separatist violence.

Unimpressed, the separatists, who want a measure of local self-rule, say that they plan to improve their links with other European groups seeking regional autonomy, and to intensify their campaign to mobilize Corsican opinion on behalf of autonomy.

75 Blasts a Month

Violence on the island continues at the rate of 75 explosions a month. An underground Corsican separatist group marked the French

president's visit here last week by dynamiting the family home outside Bastia of Jean Riocetti, a native Corsican who is a leading political aide of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in Paris. The government had arrested 24 Corsican activists for earlier offenses — the first big police action against separatists. Their trial, and expected punishment, can be expected to set off more violence by Corsican sympathizers, politicians here say.

On this 3,367 square-mile island, where family and clan loyalties are close knit and local politics are still based on patronage, the advocates of separatism acknowledge that they are embarked on a romantic struggle that has only a slim chance of success.

"French politicians have a domineering theory about regionalization that makes them resist Corsican demands for recognition of our national rights," explained an autonomist leader. "It's true. A Breton militant told us: 'If Corsica gets

independence, Brittany will get autonomy. If you get autonomy, we get regionalization.'"

Little Recognition

So far, Corsica has failed to get even the regional political recognition sought by legal Corsican groups, who want to obtain local autonomy through an elected regional legislature and executive.

UN Agency Approves Food Aid to Ghana

ROME, June 12 (AP) — The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization has approved a grant of \$1.7 million in emergency food aid from the World Food Program to Ghana for persons affected by drought.

The program will supervise the delivery of 10,000 tons of cereals to help feed 500,000 persons for 30 days in the northern regions of the country.

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In 2 Referendums

Voters Back Italy Government

ROME, June 12 — Italian voters in a national referendum yesterday and today overwhelmingly endorsed a joint call by the Communist and Christian Democratic parties for maintaining tough law-and-order legislation.

Nearly complete results tonight showed that 77 percent of the vot-

ers cast their ballots against repeal of the Reale Act, a three-year-old law that gives the police, among other powers, a virtually unlimited right to make use of firearms.

The Communists, for whom the vote had a vastly greater importance than for the Christian Democrats, were seen by political observers as having weathered a particu-

larly difficult test — but just barely. At stake for the Communist leaders was their authority with the rank and file members of their party. They were in the delicate position of having to persuade their electorate to vote in favor of keeping a law which they had bitterly opposed as "repressive" when it was passed in 1975.

The results indicate that the mass defection from Communist ranks that some had predicted did not materialize.

There were some defections, according to polling experts, but by and large the Communist electorate followed its leadership in spite of strong appeals by parties and groups of the extreme left which favored repeal of the law and accused the Communist leaders of having sold out to the forces of repression.

A mass defection of Communist voters would have threatened the leadership of Enrico Berlinguer, the secretary of the party, and would have made it difficult for the communists to continue their de facto alliance with the Christian Democrats.

As it was, spokesmen for both parties tonight stated that their cooperation was endorsed by the voters and would continue.

It was the first nationwide test of government support since the kidnapping and killing of former Premier Aldo Moro.

Mr. Moro, who was president of the Christian Democrats, was abducted March 16, the day on which the government was formed. His slaying on May 9 by Red Brigades terrorists may have prompted the government victory indicated by early results.

At issue were proposals that stronger police powers to fight terrorism and crime be curbed, and that \$52.3 million in public funds no longer be used to finance political parties.

The government had urged a "no" vote on both, warning that they could undermine the fragile political accord that sustains Premier Giulio Andreotti's government.

The referendums were pushed through by the small but vocal Radical Party, which began collecting signatures before the Moro kidnapping.

Radical leader Marco Pannella, in what appeared to be an early concession of defeat, said that "the regime" had run a "fake and terrorist campaign with revision and press, almost unanimously in its favor and had induced millions of Italians to desert the polling booths."

Only 81.4 percent of the 41 million eligible Italians voted, compared to 88.1 percent in the 1974 referendum on divorce and 93.2 percent in the 1976 national elections. It was one of Italy's lowest turnouts.

Mr. Pannella noted that the constitution gave him "standby" powers to continue ruling by presidential decree, but said that he had "no wish to deprive the interim National Assembly of the opportunity to discharge its legislative authority on any issue."

Romania Warns Hungary About Magyar Problem

VIENNA, June 12 (Reuters) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, in a speech published yesterday, told Hungary to keep out of his government's problems with an increasingly unsettled Magyar minority.

The president told a cheering rally of 120,000 Romanians in Bucharest Saturday that Romania's Hungarian minority — at least 8 percent of the population — must help consolidate friendship between the two Communist neighbors.

Unrest has been growing in recent months among Romanian Magyars, who are concentrated in the northern region of Transylvania. Their spokesmen have openly complained to the government of discrimination and cultural "ethnocide."

But Mr. Ceausescu rejected any outside criticism or meddling at the rally marking 30 years of industrial nationalism and 130 years since the 1848 Romanian uprising.

Cancer Institute In U.S. Assailed

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP) — Several leading scientists today assailed the National Cancer Institute for ignoring ways of preventing cancer while focusing on an unsuccessful search for a cure.

The scientists made the statements to the Senate Nutrition subcommittee as it began two days of hearings on the NCI and what it has done to help prevent cancer through promoting good nutrition.

"I feel strongly that nutrition research is consciously ignored by the NCI," testified Peggy Fry of the University of Texas.

Dr. George Blackburn of Harvard Medical School said that decisions on where to spend research dollars at the NCI are made by physicians who have little training in nutrition and little appreciation of recent advances in the field.



A Corsican girl with the Corsican nationalists' emblem — a black Moor's head with a white headband — and the unofficial identity card issued to supporters of Corsican separatism.

Corsica Separatists Plan To Intensify Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

Flags and posters bearing Corsica's emblem — a black Moor's head with a white headband — were seen in the 12th century by a Spanish ruler after the defeat of a Moorish invasion.

"Success will not come in my time, only in 15 or 20 years," said Dr. Simone, 45. "For tactical reasons, we avoid any confrontation with the Breton or other French regional movements because they are years behind us and because we don't want to frighten Paris. But in August I will start traveling to promote our cause."

Gain From Basques

Corsican separatists say that they have the most to gain from sharing experiences with the Basque separatist movement in Spain, who have adopted much more violent methods than the Corsicans.

Many moderate Corsican politicians say that Dr. Simone's analysis is correct when he criticized French handling of Corsica and says that younger Corsicans are ripe for separatist agitation. At the official Ajaccio reception for President Giscard d'Estaing, a newly elected Corsican mayor nodded toward the Corsican girls serving champagne and pointed out that Corsica, designed in French planning as a prime tourist area, has no local hotel school to train young Corsicans for management responsibilities in tourism.

On this island, where the vendetta is a tradition, there is a risk now of inter-Corsican conflict between the separatists and those with a vested interest in retaining strong links to Paris.

Trend Resented

"But this trend is resented by the new generation of Corsicans, who wonder why they should have to leave their own island to find work and make way for outsiders to settle in the places they have vacated," a separatist said.

In an effort to increase Corsican self-awareness, separatists have

Arms Suspects Arrested at U.S. Filipino Base

MANILA, June 12 (UPI) — A joint Philippines-U.S. police team raided a Navy armory and arrested 22 persons, including three Americans, believed to be members of a gunrunning syndicate selling high-powered arms to the Communist New People's Army, the Defense Department announced today.

A spokesman at the Subic Bay Naval Base 90 miles northwest of Manila confirmed that U.S. authorities assisted the Philippine constabulary during the raid Friday at the base magazine, where navy weapons are kept, but declined to disclose details.

PARIS-BRINDISI-PATRAS-ATHENS
Train and Ship Service

FOR MORE DETAILS CALL: LONDON 481076, HELSINKI 242224, BRUSSELS 242224, PARIS 242224, GENEVA 242224, ZURICH 242224, MILAN 242224, ROME 242224, VIENNA 242224, AMSTERDAM 242224, ATHENS 242224, SOFIA 242224.

EGNATIA-APPIA-CASTALIA-ESPRESSO DILBIA

More African Troops Sent

Zaire Peace Force Takes Shape

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 12 (UPI) — An inter-African peace-keeping force, designed to protect Zaire's troubled Shaba Province and give President Mobutu Sese Seko breathing space to rebuild his army, took shape today as more troops were dispatched to the area.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghaly arrived for a two-day visit and said that Cairo totally supported the territorial integrity of Zaire and would help resist secession and subversion.

A 2,700-man inter-African security force, being assembled with the help and encouragement of the West, began to take shape in the Shaba capital of Lubumbashi with the arrival of troops from several African countries.

Most of the 1,500 Moroccan soldiers, the backbone of the force, were already in place and military sources reported another 200 men of an armored brigade were on their way to Shaba, increasing the Moroccan contingent to about 1,700.

Heavy Guns, Advisers

The remaining 1,000 troops were to be supplied by Togo, Gabon, Senegal, the Ivory Coast and the Central African Empire. Egypt was sending heavy guns and 60 advisers to train the Zairian Army to use them.

The inter-African force was to replace the French Foreign Legion and a Belgian force that parachuted into the rebel-held town of Kolwezi last month to rescue about 2,500 whites trapped there by rebels who invaded Shaba from their bases in Angola.

Most of the 700 legionnaires have been flown back to their base on Corsica and during the weekend 134 Belgian paratroopers were flown home. The evacuation of the 600 Belgians troops who had remained in Shaba was expected to be completed in about a week.

French sources said they expected the last legionnaires to pull out of Shaba by Thursday, nine days after they had originally been scheduled to leave.

The inter-African force was meant not only as an assurance to expatriates against further rebel attacks in Shaba, but also to give Mr. Mobutu time to complete the reorganizing and retraining of his own discredited army.

Soldiers Executed

Military sources have reported that four of five Zairian soldiers, found guilty by court-martial of having looted property in Kolwezi,

had been executed by firing squads. Military officials reported during the weekend that France and Belgium would train a 15,000-man force which would become the nucleus of a new Zairian Army and which Mr. Mobutu has said would have "retaliatory capacity" — a clear warning that these units might strike at rebel bases in Angola from where two invasions have been staged into Shaba in the last 15 months.

In Brussels, Belgian officials said it would hardly be possible to restart full operations at Kolwezi and launch an international economic development plan, requested by Mr. Mobutu, without also planning

for the safety of those who have to carry it out.

But the sources emphasized political and security questions are not the real aim of a two-day international meeting on a financial and economic assistance plan opening in Brussels tomorrow.

The conference will be attended by officials from 12 nations — the United States, Britain, France, Belgium, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Japan, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Zaire — and representatives of three international bodies, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Common Market.

In Africa, Daring Whites Find Stakes, Gain High

(Continued from Page 1)

are also Africans who, depending on their political persuasion, regard the Cubans in Angola and Ethiopia or the French in Chad and Zaire as only slightly more legitimate than the soldiers of fortune who hired themselves out to the highest bidder in the Congo and Nigeria.

Few issues have the profound psychological impact on both blacks and whites as the question of mercenaries. For many blacks, the involvement of white mercenaries in African affairs is humiliating and outrageous. It raises bitter memories of white colonial officers imperiously commanding "native" forces. Furthermore, the invincibility often attributed to mercenaries accents the frustrating inability of some black governments to force strong and competent national armies, thus being forced to rely on foreign hired guns.

Conversely, for some whites, particularly in southern Africa, a romantic mystique has grown from the mercenary experience.

An obvious basis for the fascination of whites with the mercenary myth is that at a time when their domination in southern Africa is being severely challenged, they can still affirm the assumption that a handful of disciplined, though wild white troops are more than a match for African forces.

But white influence in Africa affairs is hardly limited to the military sphere, as was demonstrated by a recent incident in Kenya involving a white businessman, Bruce McKenzie.

On May 25, as he was returning home to Nairobi from a one-day business trip to Uganda with two associates, Mr. McKenzie's light plane exploded five minutes before landing. Mr. McKenzie, his two associates and the pilot were killed. An investigation by Kenya authorities showed that a bomb had been planted while the plane was parked at the airport at Entebbe. It is widely assumed that the target was Mr. McKenzie, but motives for the bombing and its possible plotters remain matters of speculation.

"When you pull as many strings as Bruce did and have as many interests, you make a lot of money, make a lot of friends, but you also make a lot of enemies," said one of Mr. McKenzie's close friends.

Former Minister

Born in South Africa, Mr. McKenzie settled in Kenya after the war and became a Kenya citizen when the country became independent. He was minister of agriculture in the period following independence, guiding the transfer of many farms of white settlers to black ownership.

Officially, he left government 10 years ago to concentrate on business affairs, but in fact he remained a key adviser of many of Kenya's leaders. He was involved with dozens of business enterprises ranging from commercial farming to airlines and the export of flowers to Europe. Some of Kenya's leading political figures were understood to have been associated in these ventures.

A third recent event accentuating the involvement of whites in black African affairs occurred on June 3, when Tanzania notified London, a huge conglomerate based in London with substantial eastern and southern African interests, that it had three months to sell its 16 Tanzanian companies to the government and leave the country. Tanzania cited what it said were the company's efforts "to undermine the freedom struggle in southern Africa."

What is believed to have inspired the Tanzanian action was the view that the company, through its aggressive chief executive and founder, Roland Rowland, had been breaking sanctions imposed on Rhodesia while "posing as the friend of Africa."

Attacks on Mr. Rowland are not new and have grown as he has assembled, often through personal contacts with African leaders, the most diverse and widespread multinational operation in Africa. The company operates gold mines, transportation companies, pipelines, newspapers, breweries and vast agricultural enterprises in a score of African countries from the Sudan to South Africa.

Mission in Sudan

Among the company's interventions was the use of Mr. Rowland's private jet to bring loyal Sudanese officers back from a meeting in Belgrade to rescue President Gaafar Numeiri, who had been imprisoned by coup plotters in 1971. The same plane has been put at the disposal of President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Jonas Savimbi, the leader of an Angolan faction.

Last year, Mr. Rowland was instrumental in arranging a secret meeting in Lusaka between Mr. Kaunda and Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia. At one time, he came close to having his company designated as the official oil consultant for the Organization of African Unity, but the scheme was derailed when some African leaders questioned the hiring of a company with interests in South Africa and Rhodesia.

In rebuttal to frequent charges, Mr. Rowland has said that his policies actually show the "face of revolutionary capitalism" and that his hopes for Africa are to link it with the Western capital and know-how to help develop the continent. He adds that he was urged not to sell Lounsbury's southern African holdings by black leaders who suggested that the company's economic power in white-dominated Africa be used to speed transition to majority rule.

Certainly in Rhodesia the company is a political force. It has set up and financed a new newspaper, the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) Times, and it is an open secret that Lounsbury's Rhodesian director has funneled funds and provided cars for at least two of the internally based moderate black leaders, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabandanyi Sibhile. If men like Robert Denard are sometimes compared with old white explorers and adventurers, Rowland occasionally evokes others in Africa's past: Angus Ogilvy, a former director of the company, once spoke of him as "Cecil Rhodes, a genius."

Rhodesia Says 22 Blacks Died in Battle Cross Fire

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 12 (UPI) — Rhodesia has reported that 22 blacks — all but one civilians — were killed in cross fire between security forces and black nationalist guerrillas during the weekend, but villagers dispute the official version.

The incident Saturday was the second time in a month that large numbers of black civilians have been killed in cross fire between government troops and insurgents. On May 14, 52 black civilians were reported killed. Witnesses and black members of Rhodesia's interim government also disputed the official version of that battle.

The communiqué said that some insurgents fled into the bush, but that only one guerrilla bid in a hut among eight women and children.

The villagers said that security forces fired into the hut and a Rhodesian plane set it ablaze and the air, killing all persons inside. The military version, confirming the deaths, said, "to both caught fire and ammunition was heard to explode within the hut. Nine unidentified bodies were later recovered. In the ensuing action, two males, nine women and two juveniles were killed."

The communiqué said that a search of the village after the battle uncovered a "communist weapon, loaded magazines, a mortar bomb and a quantity of small arms and ammunition of communist origin."

The insurgents, of the Patriotic Front, have vowed to destroy the white-minority regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith and the interim government.

Court in Israel Jails U.S.-Arab For 15 Months

TEL AVIV, June 12 (UPI) — An Israeli court today sentenced a U.S.-born Arab graduate student to a term of 15 months in jail on a charge of being a member in a hostile organization.

The student, Sami Esmail, 24, has been imprisoned 6 months since his arrest and this will count against his sentence.

He has a clean past and he is not a violent type," said Judge Dov Levin. "But in order to set an example for others, the court has decided to make the sentence significant."

Mr. Esmail has been held at the Ramle prison since he was arrested last Dec. 21 at Ben-Gurion Airport when he came from Michigan State University to visit his dying father in Ramallah on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

W. German Prices Up

WIESBADEN, West Germany, June 12 (UPI) — West Germany's inflationary rate, already one of the lowest in the world, slowed further in May, the statistical office here reported today. Projected on an annual rate, the May living cost index was up only 2.7 percent compared with 2.9 percent in April.

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U.S. Student Shoots Himself During High School Graduation

WEYMOUTH, Mass., June 12 (UPI) — A senior who said that he shot himself at his high school graduation because "this is the American way" was in fair condition today at South Shore Hospital. Police said that Karim Thompson, 18, shot himself in the abdomen after his choral group sang a rendition of the folk rock ballad "Teach Your Children" at Wey-

mouth South High School's commencement Saturday. They said that the youth pulled the gun from under his robe while he sat with the choral group in front of hundreds of graduates and 2,000 spectators. "I saw it on television," he reportedly said after shooting himself, and, "This is the American way."

Too Many Issues

"He started talking about what was wrong with the world and all the problems," a police spokesman reported, "and said, 'there are too many issues in America today.'"

Hospital doctors successfully removed the bullet from the youth's right side. The owner of the 22-caliber revolver has not been determined. High school principal Wilbur Stanton described Mr. Thompson as a "good B student" and a "happy-go-lucky kid."

"He's popular . . . the last per-



Karim Thompson

son I would expect to do something like this," Mr. Stanton said. "I just can't figure it out. It's terrible."

When graduation exercises resumed, a special prayer for the youth was offered.

2 Killed in Austria In Restaurant Blast

LINZ, Austria, June 12 (AP) — An Austrian soldier, rebuffed by his girlfriend in a restaurant here, set off an explosive charge in a room of the restaurant. Both the soldier and the woman were killed. Ten persons were injured by the explosion, believed by police to have been from a hand grenade thrown by the soldier, Wolfgang Bayer, 34.

Police said that Karim Thompson, 18, shot himself in the abdomen after his choral group sang a rendition of the folk rock ballad "Teach Your Children" at Wey-

In First Such Action Over Pollution

Brittany Oil Spill Washes Up in Cook County, Ill.

By Jane M. Friedman

ROSCOFF, France, June 12 (IHT) — Five residents of Roscoff, a resort town on the coast of Brittany, have filed suit in the United States for damages following the Amoco-Cadiz oil spill in March.

The Amoco-Cadiz, a tanker owned by the Amoco Transport Co., but under contract to the Royal Dutch Shell Corp., spilled 220,000 tons of crude oil off Brittany, polluting 100 miles of coast and causing still unaccounted damage to the economy of the region.

The suit, by two hotel owners, a ferry operator, a fishing fleet owner and an oyster farmer, was filed in Cook County, Ill., circuit court at the end of April. It was the first time that French citizens have filed a class action suit in the United States to recover damages from pollution. The 13-page complaint estimates damages for an unspecified number of plaintiffs as "far in excess of \$15,000" each.

The complaint lists as defendants Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Amoco International Oil Co., Amoco Transport Co. (registered in Liberia), Royal Dutch Shell Corp. and Claude Phillips, allegedly director of Amoco Transport's seagoing operations. Both Amoco International Oil Co. and Amoco Transport are wholly owned subsidiaries of Standard Oil of Indiana.

Unseaworthy Ship

The complaint, a copy of which was obtained in France, alleges that "on or prior to Feb. 2," the Amoco-Cadiz became "unseaworthy" after losing the use of one of its two anchors.

The text filed in Chicago claims that Pasquale Bardani, captain of the Amoco-Cadiz, reported the faulty anchor to all the defendants

who "knew of and were privy to the unseaworthy condition of the Amoco-Cadiz."

Nevertheless, according to the complaint, the defendants — the corporations named — ordered the Amoco-Cadiz to continue its trip.

The suit also implies that the oil companies "with whom Capt. Bardani remained in telephone contact," refused immediate aid from a nearby tugboat when it ran into trouble near Brittany, hoping to negotiate a lower tugging price. The brief alleges that negotiations "concerning terms of salvage" went on for four hours after the tugboat arrived on scene. The brief says that it should have been apparent that the one anchor could not hold against the strong waves.

Belated Tugging

Despite belated tugging, the Amoco-Cadiz became stranded in reefs and was abandoned on March

17. It broke up and began spilling oil soon after.

The suit also claims that the oil companies, on a corporate level, "condoned and approved the failure of the crew of the Amoco-Cadiz to promptly alert the French Navy and other French authorities in the fact that the Amoco-Cadiz was in need of emergency assistance."

The suit claims that the four corporations at corporate level "caused severe irreparable and permanent damage" to the coastal waters of Brittany.

Yves Billette, secretary general of the Brittany Ferries Co., one of the activists of the suit, refused to say what proof was available to substantiate the charges of corporate responsibility. Jean Varo, the French lawyer for Amoco and Shell in this case, refused to comment. He implied that the allegations were exaggerated and added that none of the corporations named had acknowledged guilt. He said that he doubted if all of the companies were aware of the problem, and countered by the Amoco-Cadiz when they were happening. He stressed that the Amoco Transport Co. is a Liberian firm, implying that if Amoco Transport knew about the troubles of the Amoco-Cadiz, the other companies did not necessarily know.

Unusual Development

The filing of the suit in the United States by French individuals was unusual. Even the filing of such a suit in France would be unusual. In France, individuals do not often attack large corporations in court.

"The French are conservative," said Mr. Billette. "A Frenchman would never think of attacking the government or a big corporation. It's not in his character." Mr. Billette added that French courts are traditionally "stagnant."

A few weeks after the oil spill, Jean-Paul Chapallain, general manager of the Le Brittany Hotel, built three years ago, was chatting in the bar with a U.S. tourist. The tourist turned out to be 36-year-old lawyer Lawrence Goldhirsch, an employee of the New York law firm Speiser and Krause, which filed the suit. The firm has handled cases growing out of the 1974 crash of a Turkish Airlines DC-10 near Paris and the hijacking of an Air France jet to Entebbe and its eventual release through an Israeli commando attack.

Class Action Case

Mr. Goldhirsch reportedly recommended that residents of coastal Brittany begin a class action case in the United States. Mr. Chapallain was able to recruit four colleagues. He expects other residents to join the suit later.

The Cook County circuit court in Chicago has yet to rule on its competence in the case. If it agrees to try the case, the plaintiffs will have to prove knowledge and involvement on the part of corporate officials in the United States.

French officials do not appear to oppose the suit which, if won, would provide more money than is otherwise available for cleaning up Brittany's shores and compensating the victims.

Fifteen million dollars has been made available to victims of the spill. That corresponds to the Lloyd's of London insurance carried by the Amoco-Cadiz. The French government is suing the tanker captain in criminal court in order to obtain another \$15 million. But the government believes

that damages will be much greater than the funds potentially available through these procedures.

Still Working Daily

Almost three months after the spill — probably the worst commercial oil spill in history — thousands of French soldiers are still working to remove the oil from the beaches and rocks. The sandy beaches are white again, but residents contend that the oil has sunk below the sandy surface. They say that the oil has sunk into the waters off Brittany, making them unfit for summer bathing.

Brittany's economy is depends on tourism and fishing. The oil has destroyed at least 10 percent of Brittany's oysters, which lie in beds off the coast. Damage has been done both to the oysters and to the oyster beds. The oyster farmers need money to clean the beds and to buy new stocks of shellfish.

The presence of oil in the waters has caused tourists to cancel summer vacations in Brittany. Recently, hotel owners in Roscoff reported a 50 percent cancellation rate. Last month, restaurants and hotels in the town, known for its thermal baths, were empty.

"How would you like to have your kid come out of the water every day covered with oil," asked a hotel keeper on the shore recently. The hotel keeper, who was receiving 15 room requests a day before the spill, says that he receives three requests every four days now.

Extensive Cancellations

Mr. Chapallain, who invested several million dollars to build the Le Brittany Hotel, says that his German clients have all canceled. Both French and foreign tourists have assumed that southern Brittany and Normandy were also affected by the spill. They were not. But hotel keepers there have also suffered from extensive cancellations.

Industries linked to tourism have also been hurt. The Brittany Ferries Co., founded in 1974 by peasant unions, expects to lose a large percentage of its clientele, mostly English tourists coming by boat to France. The company ferried 200,000 passengers last year between France and Britain. Mr. Billette says that a \$600,000 advertising campaign to lure British tourists to France can be considered a waste in light of the spill and that another campaign will be necessary to reverse the effects.

Mr. Billette and Mr. Chapallain fear that Amoco's insurance will not cover indirect losses from the spill — such as wasted advertising and drops in hotel and ferry reservations.

Indications are that the Amoco insurance money may compensate only direct damage such as contaminated oysters and pay for cleanup operations. Through a court case in the United States, hotel owners may be able to recuperate economic damages lost.

U.S. Cargo Ship Is Rammed Near Gibraltar Straits

LONDON, June 12 (UPI) — A 2,500-ton Algerian freighter rammed into the 11,034-ton U.S. cargo vessel Yellowstone in thick fog near the Straits of Gibraltar today causing deaths and injuries aboard the U.S. ship, the British Navy reported.

A spokesman said that reports from the British Navy base at Gibraltar said two crewmen aboard the Yellowstone were killed, three were missing and believed dead and two others were badly injured. He said that a British helicopter flew the injured to the navy hospital in Gibraltar.

The spokesman said there were no reports of casualties aboard the Algerian-registered freighter, the Ibn Batouta. The freighter bore the same name as a Moroccan ferry boat which plies the route between Spain and Morocco and first reports identified it as the ferry. The navy spokesman said the confusion stemmed from the identical names, and the foggy conditions.

He said that the bow of the Algerian ship rammed into the side of the Yellowstone, which was taking water. Rescue tugs and British Navy ships could not immediately pull the boats apart for fear that the Yellowstone would sink.

Nine Killed in Battle At Thailand Frontier

BANGKOK, June 12 (AP) — Thai border police repulsed a force of Cambodian soldiers and Thai Communist rebels in northeast Thailand during the weekend, killing six of the assailants, police reported.

They said that two Thai villagers were killed and three policemen were wounded during the battle. 300 miles northeast of Bangkok when the invaders tried to seize a frontier village.

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Price-Freeing Spurs Inflation

Barre Confident of Plan For French Competition

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, June 12 (NYT) — Despite the predictions of social upheaval after the left elections in May, which it had expected to win, and mounting grumbling from the French unions, Prime Minister Raymond Barre is confidently pushing ahead with a harsh economic-adjustment plan.

The program, which is intended to open the economy to competition at home and from outside, has brought a spurt in inflation in recent weeks and some important bankruptcies as the government refused to continue bailing out large, tottering firms.

Mr. Barre has been called a 19th-century liberal trying to roll back the French economy to the original notion of unencumbered free enterprise. He has been charged with trying to dismantle the Gaullist system of dirigisme, which is based on government planning and constant intervention in the economy.

"It is ridiculous, just silly," he said in an interview Saturday in his ornate office at the Hotel Matignon. "People will say anything that comes into their heads without knowing what it's about."

Modern Management

His real aim, he said, is to give France "modern means of management, to conserve the extraordinary progress of the last 20 years and to strengthen industry and agriculture, not by fixing prices but by giving them responsibility."

Mr. Barre reeled off a list of countries that he considered economically sturdy: West Germany, Japan, Switzerland, the United States, Sweden. These countries, he said, "run their economies not by regulation but by competition."

In the French language, the difference is more subtle than it is in English, and it is precisely to the difference that Mr. Barre is targeting his approach. He is not taking the government out of the play of economic forces, he said. "The state is doing a lot. But the French idea is to substitute the state for the decision-makers. No. We want to intervene in the economy to create the conditions for development, to regulate it, not to settle debts."

The key, in Mr. Barre's view, is gradualism, neither sudden braking when inflation gets out of hand and the currency sags, nor heady stimulation when business activity falters. It is holding to a steady course, regardless of complaints, "which always come," the prime minister said, and is trusting to the intelligence and efficiency of the French when they are obliged to make their own decisions.

The present painful period, Mr. Barre said, is the inevitable consequence of the feverish years from 1970 to 1974. He listed the causes of the ensuing crisis as the great inflationary wave that swept the world, the dollar crisis and the collapse of the post-World War II international monetary system, and the sudden rise in the cost of energy and raw materials.

Mr. Barre has always expected his recovery program to take three years, dating from last year when he had been in office for a few months and had his chance to launch it, and his target date for a revived French economy remains 1980.

"I never believed in the locomotive," Mr. Barre said, referring to the thesis that the strongest economies, mainly those of West Germany and Japan, could pull the rest of the industrial nations out of the slump by charging ahead with expansion. "There has to be cooperation," he said, and he made clear that by 1980 he thought

France would be back in a position to deal equally with its partners.

The unusual part of Mr. Barre's approach is the combination of cyclical boom-bust adjustment with his effort to force more fundamental changes in France's economic structure to meet changing world conditions, especially competition from the more advanced of the developing nations.

"It is just foolish," he said, "to think we are letting whole industries go down the drain," a charge made when the textile giant Bousac was refused rescue last month and the big Terrin shipyards in Marseilles were left to jettison workers in the attempt to keep afloat.

Some French textile companies have done quite well, with earnings of as much as \$275 million last year, Mr. Barre pointed out. But they are the ones that have adjusted to the process of adding value, he said, importing semifinished goods from cheap producers, specializing, and re-exporting.

The prime minister said that he would not refuse government help to industries in trouble. But his test of restructuring means that help will not go to those that are incapable of becoming competitive, only to those that can use it to win a profitable new chance.

The political and social pressures brought on by his resistance to the demands of parts of industry, as well as labor, do not disturb him, as he indicated when he said that the recent increase in public utility rates was only of what a "real, economic price calculation" would have dictated. "That was politically impossible," he said.

"I am not a politician, you see," Mr. Barre replied when asked about the immediate impact, his round face breaking into a broad, self-assured grin.

Mr. Barre is seen as a person of real importance, heavy-handed and even sinister in his conservatism to some, but serious and sage to many. In any case, a man to be taken into account.

He concentrates almost entirely on the economy, leaving foreign affairs, defense and other unquantifiable impulses of policy to the discretion of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. While both insist that they are in full agreement on Mr. Barre's program, it is hard to imagine him switching signals on anyone's demand, including the president's.

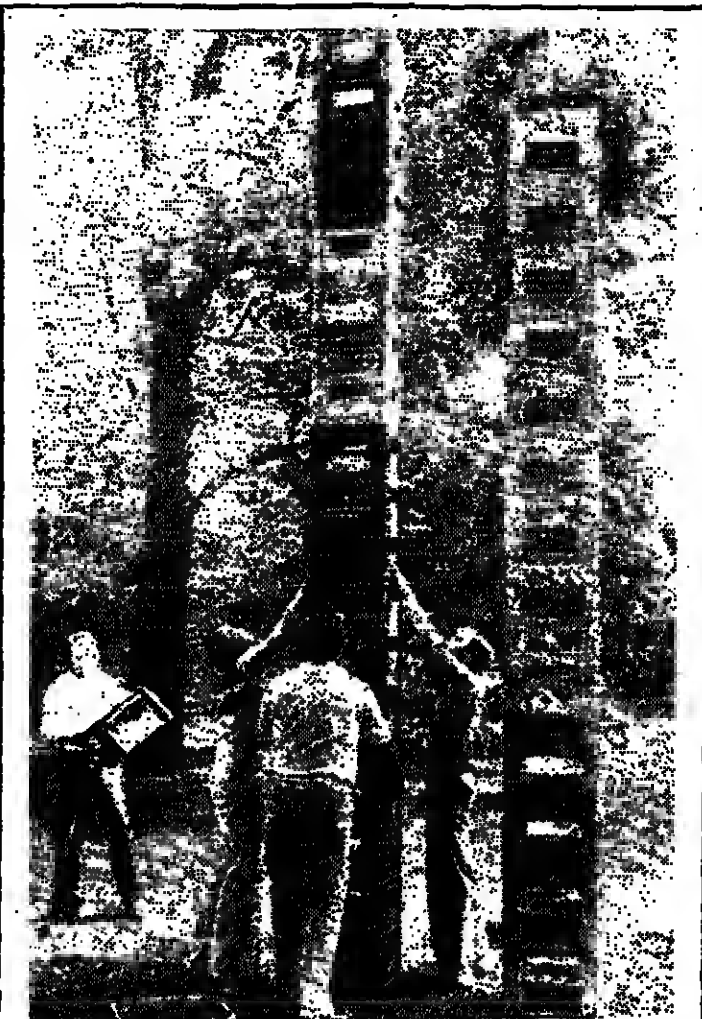
As long as he holds office, he will be indisputably France's economic tutor. But Mr. Barre disclaims any notion that he is preaching dogma. "I am not a complete ideologue," he said, when asked if he subscribed to the thesis of the conservative U.S. economist Milton Friedman that the money supply is the prime economic lever. "It's more complicated than that," he said. "You can't rely on a single instrument."

Avoids 'Deflation'

Mr. Barre avoids the word "deflation," but that is a fair description of the process that he is using to scrape off decades of blemishes in hopes of launching a trim new economic vessel.

The prime minister's confidence is probably supported by the special circumstances of post-election France. The three major labor federations, organized on pro-Communist, pro-Socialist and anti-Communist lines, are feuding fiercely and are scarcely able to mount a concerted opposition to a policy that they oppose. The two largest had staked so much of their planning in the last two years on the expectation of winning the elections and enforcing their demands through government action that they are unprepared to revert to straight confrontation on the labor front.

The unions' disarray may provide just about the amount of time that Mr. Barre figures he needs. It is a gamble, and he is counting on a favorable international economic atmosphere to help him.



CULTURAL EVENT — At Munich's Technical University, where construction has always been a main topic of concern, the latest preoccupation is stacking empty beer bottle cases ad infinitum. The record yesterday was 32.

14,000 Square Miles of India

Desai Hints at Acceptance Of Chinese Occupations

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 12 (NYT) — Prime Minister Morarji Desai of India indicated yesterday that his government was prepared to accept China's seizure of 14,000 square miles of Indian territory between 1957 and 1962 and to acknowledge formally the present boundary at some point in the future.

He said that India's condition for accepting this formal recognition would be restoration of friendly relations between the two countries, which fought a frontier war in 1962.

Questioned on NBC-TV's "Meet the Press," Mr. Desai said of the boundary dispute: "All depends on China. But we are determined not to go to war on that issue. We don't want to take back the area which we say they have taken from us by force. We don't take by war. We have sufficient patience to see that friendship, if they mean it, is restored so that this question is favorably solved."

Asked whether this could be interpreted to mean recognition of the present boundary in formal fashion, he replied: "I think that when the question [of friendship] is solved then that will happen and I think they are also willing to discuss the question now."

A State Department specialist on India said that Mr. Desai's comment appeared to break new ground in the border dispute. However, observers familiar with the history of the dispute and with India's long-troubled relations with China said that the Peking government had been more active recently in attempting to improve relations than the Indians.

Mr. Desai, who was elected last year, has been pursuing a policy he describes as "genuine nonalignment," which he defined as being "friendly with all and enemy to none." He has implemented this by seeking to improve relations with neighboring Pakistan and Bangladesh and, in contrast to the inclinations of his immediate predecessor, Indira Gandhi, has moved a bit closer to the United States and a bit farther from the Soviet Union.

This has pleased the Chinese, who are hostile to the Soviet Union, specialists in Indian affairs noted. However, they pointed out that the process of rapprochement with China was initiated by Mrs. Gandhi two years ago.

In keeping with the new rhythms on the Asian subcontinent, China announced last June that Indian ships could call at Chinese ports for the first time in 14 years and, last March, a high-level Chinese diplomatic delegation spent a week in New Delhi discussing outstanding issues between the two countries.

That delegation was led by Wang Pingmei, who had been a deputy foreign minister in the 1960s and is now a special envoy.

The last reported clash on the 1,500-mile border took place in October, 1975, when four Indian soldiers were killed by a Chinese patrol.

That incident took place in Arunachal Pradesh, formerly the North East Frontier Agency, one of two regions penetrated by large numbers of Chinese troops in 1962. The other area was Kashmir.

China had seized 12,000 square miles of Kashmir territory in 1957 and then, in 1962, occupied and held another 2,000 miles. China continues to claim another 48,000 square miles of Indian territory, most of it in Arunachal Pradesh.

Mr. Everingham, who was charged with leaving Thailand without a visa, and bringing an alien into the country, went from the jail to see his girlfriend, Keo Sirisomphone, who is being detained at a camp here for Laotian refugees.

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While Purging Opposition

Sadat Struggles to Keep Statesman Image

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, June 12 (NYT) — The domestic crackdown of President Anwar Sadat has rapidly muted formal political opposition, but it has left him visibly defensive about the implications at home and abroad.

In the few weeks since a nationwide referendum gave Mr. Sadat a mandate to purge critics in politics and the press, one opposition party has dissolved in protest and the other has suspended political activity. A leftist newspaper that enraged Mr. Sadat with its muckraking has halted publication.

The same measures that strengthened the president's hand at home have eroded the image that he enjoyed abroad as a statesman above petty political battles. More than a few educated Egyptians say that they have been antagonized by his contention that democracy remains unaffected. A Cairene commented: "Democracy has always been a one-man show in Egypt, but at least you didn't pretend that it was otherwise."

Diplomats Disappointed

Western diplomats here have generally expressed disappointment. Even some who believe that Mr. Sadat needed to curb his critics suggest that his response was hasty, excessive and poorly executed.

Mr. Sadat has become sensitive about the kind of press exposure that he is getting abroad, which differs markedly from the acclaim that followed his visit to Israel. After promising that there would be no reprisals, he has warned foreign correspondents that they may be expelled if they paint too dismal a picture of Egypt.

There has also been more tough talk lately from the president, who commented several times that he should have cracked down on opponents a year ago, when he had the opportunity after the bloody riots over food prices in January of last year. If the leftists attempt any

new anti-government agitation, he said last week, "I will make their blood flow in the streets."

He has lashed out at university professors who asked him to reconsider his referendum, contending that they "could not be trusted to bring up our rising generations," and he has accused some Egyptian journalists of earning handsome fees for articles denigrating their country abroad. At least 60 journalists are being investigated for what they have published or broadcast.

The crackdown has focused on the opposition parties that emerged during his experiment with political pluralism. When their criticism became increasingly strident, he arranged a referendum that harried leading activists from political affairs on various grounds of unfitness.

The conservative New Wafd Party, which resurrected the old Wafd movement that flourished before the overthrow of the monarchy in 1952, voted the week before last to disband rather than let the government exclude its three senior officials, who held various ministerial posts before 1952, from political activity.

Citing similar reasons, the leftist

National Progressive Union suspended its political activity indefinitely. The party also concluded that it was futile to keep publishing its controversial newspaper, Al-Ahali. Two issues of the weekly were suppressed last month because of articles opposing the referendum. Last week, the final issue was confiscated, but a judge overruled the government and permitted its distribution.

Public Indifference

Most people, for whom life is a daily battle for subsistence, seem content to leave political matters to the president. He has insured their support by limning his critics as atheists, corrupt reactionaries, or Soviet agents. While accusing the leftists of inciting class conflict, he has tried to discredit Mohammed

Hassanein Heikal, a prominent journalist now under investigation, by playing up his wealth and comfortable life style.

Though Egypt remains one of the more advanced nations in the region, the crackdown has not hurt the president's standing with such conservative Arab states as Saudi Arabia, which were never entirely comfortable with his liberalization.

"The other Arabs don't want to see Egypt setting the image of democracy for the Arab world," a well-traveled Western diplomat said.

The crackdown seems successful so far, but the possibility of informal, even underground opposition remains. A diplomat who has spent several years here said that "what has struck me is how little the people have been intimidated by Sadat's moves."

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The War of Words

Spokesmen for the United States and the Soviet Union are not speaking softly, but their governments do carry alarmingly big sticks. So an increasing number of states, institutions and persons are becoming worried over the mounting vehemence of the Soviet-U.S. war of words.

That war might, cynically, be ascribed to efforts by Mr. Brezhnev to prove his physical health, in spite of increasing age, or to Mr. Carter's efforts to demonstrate his political health, in spite of the polls. Doubtless these have some influence on the vituperation, although in fact Mr. Brezhnev is leaving most of the verbiage to the Soviet press. And the political problems of President Carter are rather more complex than verbal assaults on Moscow could solve.

There are, as well, many who believe that Mr. Carter is making up with words what the United States has lost in prestige since the unhappy end of the unhappy Vietnamese war. By this estimate, the Soviet response is merely that — replies to Washington's attacks on successful Soviet infiltration of Africa. And there is little reason to doubt that the U.S. people do not want adventures overseas, and many of them are quite willing to settle for moral denunciations of other governments in the tradition of U.S. policy in the 19th Century.

But the Soviet incursions in Africa and the Middle East are not all that successful, even if Cubans bear the brunt of the work and

fighting involved. Angola has not been wholly won: Ethiopia faces starvation in several provinces; Egypt broke away from Moscow and Iraq seems contemplating the same course. The "nonaligned" nations generally, which usually subscribed to Soviet "anti-imperialism" are getting restless under Moscow's new imperialism — and China threatens war.

In other words, the Soviet Union, after some early promises of successful gestures abroad, has its own serious problems in foreign relations. It can write about the current "crisis of capitalism," but its brand of Marxism offers very little to developing lands — or to those that have developed. Dissidence and the fragmentation of global revolutionary movements into new kinds of racial and ideological tribalism afflicts the Kremlin's policies no less than those of Washington.

So the war of words, whatever possibilities it poses for becoming a more deadly conflict, holds very little hope for either side. Detente, real detente, is becoming less of an idealistic goal, more of a sheer practical necessity. Locusts and climatic conditions have no respect for flags or slogans; the world needs cooperation for food, for energy, for an end to the deadly little wars. And genuine collaboration between the two nations that are still superpowers, however that power may have been reduced, offers more to both than rivalry.

Solzhenitsyn as Witness

Alexander Solzhenitsyn's personal credentials — as one who suffered and survived to bear artistic witness to the sufferings of others — compel the closest attention to his public utterances. One cannot read his Harvard commencement address, however, without being reminded that it is not so much Communism that is his enemy as the nature of modern man. The Renaissance, he believes, undermined the spiritual foundations of Western society as pervasively (though a bit more benevolently) as Communism ravaged his native land. Spiritually, it has been pretty much down hill ever since. One part of the general failing is that the West has been unable to summon the courage to combat Communism effectively. Then there is U.S. music, which is "intolerable." The West, the author concludes, is unfit to be a model to "my country," the Soviet Union.

Well Mr. Solzhenitsyn is not the first to detect spiritual flaws in the West. Yet he launches his critique from a position betraying a gross misunderstanding of Western society, which has chosen to organize its political, social and cultural affairs on the basis of a respect for the differences among men. In the vision that drives Mr. Solzhenitsyn, a divine force — or, to be more precise, a prophet such as himself — would provide the unifying inspiration for the whole society. And that force, or that prophet, would have available the authority needed to bring the vision to life.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's residence — temporary, he hopes — in the West has given him an opportunity to expound his views. But his views remain very Russian: They arise from particular religious and political strains remote from modern Western experience. If they explain anything, it is that there is a vast gap in tradition and perception between Westerners and many Russians — even, or especially, those who, like Mr. Solzhenitsyn, use the tolerance and diversity that are the splendors of the West to attack tolerance and diversity.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's strictures on the lack of Western resolve will no doubt find their way promptly (and selectively) into the quivers of the U.S. right, which is always searching for authentic witnesses to its own sense of embattlement with Communism. But Mr. Solzhenitsyn is an unreliable witness. He appears to validate the common U.S. concern for human rights. In fact, he carries that concern to an unacceptable extreme. It calls Mr. Solzhenitsyn to think that Western societies could contemplate coexisting with Soviet power. But it is precisely because he speaks at a moment of aroused anxiety about Kremlin purpose that one must emphasize that he is summoning Americans to a crusade.

For the West, respect for diversity has an international dimension as well as an individual one. If Mr. Solzhenitsyn understands this, he does not accept it. He speaks for boundless cold war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

At Japan's Back Door

Apprehension is felt by Japan, China and the United States not just over the dimensions of the Soviet amphibious exercise but the locality — the maneuvers taking place on or near one of the four islands seized from Japan at the end of World War II. The intentions of the Soviet Union could not be clearer — to exert pressure on what may be described as Japan's back door.

The exercise, which has been going on for a month, is obviously designed to kill several birds with one stone.

First, Japan had been expected to sign a peace treaty with China but held back when peking insisted on the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause for fear of offending Moscow.

Following constant prodding from Peking and lately an expression by President Jimmy Carter that Americans would like to see the treaty signed, Japan had finally come round to agreeing to the pact. This has angered the Soviet Union and the maneuvers may therefore be designed to exert pressure to sabotage the signing.

In recent months, there are increasing signs of both the United States and China coming to agreement on a number of issues in various strategic areas. This was characterized by Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski's declaration that the United States and China have parallel interests.

Hence, an alliance of the United States, China and Japan, described by the American en-

voy to Japan, Mr. Mike Mansfield, as the Asian NATO, cannot entirely be ruled out. If this does materialize, the Kremlin can be expected to do everything to frustrate it.

The current maneuvers, demonstrating Soviet might, could therefore be designed to discourage any such thinking.

— From the South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Disarmament in Space

The United States and the Soviet Union have begun their search for an agreement which would suspend the development of anti-satellite systems in space.

About three out of every four space shots now have some military purpose, and armed forces in East and West are relying increasingly upon the information they provide. Military surveillance, navigation, missile guidance and meteorological research are heavily dependent upon satellites of one kind or another. The ability of any one power to destroy the spacecraft of another could have enormous strategic significance.

But neither superpower has so far invested heavily in anti-satellite weapons. The opportunity for them to prepare the way for a treaty which would have multilateral implications for the freedom of both outer space and the world down below, is almost unique. One can only hope that it will be quickly grasped.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 13, 1903

NEW YORK — A parrot appeared in court here today as a witness against its own abductor, Peter Cadena denied stealing the bird, named "Sappho," from the apartment of Anna Wendt, but when Mrs. Wendt entered the court, the parrot screamed, "Eins, zwei, drei, hoch!" "You see, Judge, he knows me," said Mrs. Wendt, adding for the parrot's benefit, "they shan't steal you from your Selma." "Robber, robber, wo bist du Selma?" the parrot replied.

Fifty Years Ago

June 13, 1928

KANSAS CITY — The nomination of Herbert Hoover as GOP presidential candidate appears to be almost a certainty here in the wake of the virtual landslide in his favor that characterized yesterday's session of the Republican convention. Yesterday's results appear to be a consequence of the realization on the part of Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon, as well as other prominent Republicans, of the fact that "President Coolidge will not be a candidate," as Mr. Mellon expressed it.



Getting 'Tough' or Serious?

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON — "I think there will be less red scare in the coming weeks." That remark, by an administration official, is an appropriate epitaph for one of the strangest episodes in Jimmy Carter's presidency: the experiment with what could be called the New Toughness in foreign policy. It developed while I was abroad for a month, so I struck me with particular force when I returned at the end of May: the sudden tone of the administration's voice in talking about the Soviet Union and the Communist threat. Now the stridency has abated. The president's speech at Annapolis last week was a conscious and effective effort to restore balance. What remains is for Carter — and the rest of us — to learn something from the episode.

A first point is that it is unconvincing to react to Soviet behavior as if one were discovering sin for the first time. The Soviet Union has been a powerful adversary of ours in the world for a long time, and its standards of humanity have been nasty. To react to such realities as if they were new is to appear ignorant or silly.

The Russians are not likely to be impressed by bluster. More important, such rhetoric as "the code of

detente" blurs what have to be discriminating choices for this country. We are right to be worried about Soviet intentions. But we have to understand that some accommodations may help us: notably SALT. In such a situation presidents and their aides must be scrupulous in their rhetoric. They must avoid legitimizing hysteria.

Brzezinski has had the fame and the blame for this episode. Soviet diplomats are saying that it confirms their view of him as "anti-Soviet." I think his fault is a different one. He is a man of enthusiasms, of extremes, with many good ideas but seeming, sometimes, to lack a center of gravity.

The moral for Carter and his administration is that, in foreign policy, steadiness is all. But there is a warning here for the Russians, too. They may complain of U.S. attempts to "link" such disparate issues as Africa and SALT. But some linkage is a fact in U.S. opinion. If the Soviets proceed to try to imprison Anatoly Shevardnadze, for example, I think no president could save a SALT treaty.

Letters

Fistful of Freedom

Recently two articles appeared in the IHT (May 23 and 25) which together present a good example of the problems and potential of the journalistic trade. Both approach difficult problems of contemporary societies, problems which deserve both considerable and considered discussion.

Since last October (when my wife and I moved to Germany) I have been following John Dornberg's columns with mixed feelings. Although for the most part I agree with what he is saying, his explosive and intemperate writing style will never win any converts. Germany's infantile "democracy" is certainly showing signs of strain which must horrify anyone raised in America's evolving (but still imperfect) democratic system. Stay lively, the German Wirtschaftswunder only survives comparison with Europe; consumer goods certainly have been subordinated to demands from the capital sector.

Although one may be accused of measuring against the American standard, is there really any other standard in these two matters? There is a detergent advertisement here which proudly proclaims: "Not just clean (sauber) but pure (rein)." That is a possible summary of postwar German history: a proclamation that the country is pure, reinforced by a manic attention to purely superficial cleanliness and courtesy. But I have strayed; if Mr. Dornberg wishes to interpret Germany's contemporary affairs for an English-speaking audience (a worthy task), his interpretations would be more valuable if they were not so one-sided, concentrating as they have recently on the constant reminders of the Nazi past available to all who can read. An attempt at real analysis or interpretation has been subordinated to simple translations liberally sprinkled with exclamation points and outrageous rhetorical questions.

Jonathan Power's essay on freedom (May 25) attempts to draw together strands of the social fabric into a new bundle, but only succeeds in muddling a very important issue. He seems to think that more controls on freedom now will allow greater freedom in the future, and will somehow lead to this greater freedom. However, who will do the controlling? The government, of course.

Mr. Power uses one example which I would like to pursue: automobiles. First a correction: when the 55-mph speed limit was introduced in the U.S., the traffic death toll fell from about 50,000 annually to about 35,000. The latter level, per capita, is about one-half the corresponding figure for Germany, where there are no speed limits at all on limited access highways. However, I have heard Germans argue that the Autobahn is the only uncontrolled aspect of their society, which, in their view, accounts for the high death rate; the aggression must have an outlet somewhere. But would one argue only that an extra control is needed in this area, without a corresponding reduction in the amount of control elsewhere? The answer to this puzzle lies in the discovery of a balance in that very grey area where the rights of the individual and of the society confront one another.

Dusseldorf.

LON L. PETERS.

Cyprus Problem

No one can disagree with your view in "Logism on Cyprus" (IHT, April 22-23) that the Turks and Greeks in Cyprus as well as those on the mainland would have far more to gain if they settled the Cyprus problem without disruption of the bonds between themselves and those with their Western allies. You will perhaps allow me, however, to comment on an aspect of the problem which is naturally not touched upon in your article.

The Turkish post-1974 military presence on the island is not the cause but the effect of the Cyprus problem, at the root of which lies the Greek Cypriot political aspiration for uniting the island with Greece, to which the Turkish Cypriots are bitterly opposed. There is unfortunately no "Cyprus nation" as such and even today the Greek Cypriots strongly oppose the concept of a "Cyprus nation." Christosomos put it recently, that "the emergence of a Cypriot awareness would eradicate the spirit of Hellenism from the hearts of Greek youth." And this is where the

John Dornberg From Munich:

...Six months ago, no one had heard of these "greening of West Germany" parties.

MUNICH — Lenin's old line (or was it Stalin's) that the Germans could never stage a revolution if it entailed stepping on a lawn, the stepping on which is verboten, has been given an unusual twist here.

It seems that a substantial number of West Germans are actually more than ready to revolt over the issue, figuratively speaking, of keeping people, especially the professional politicians, off the grass.

That, it appears, is the main message to be gleaned from the two recent state elections held in Hamburg and Lower Saxony.

What made the immediate headlines, of course, was the fact that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's dog-wagging Free Democratic Party (FDP), beleaguered by loss of image and identity because of its penchant for switching alliances, was ousted from both of those state legislatures for failing to get the required 5 percent of the total vote.

"Green Ticket"

But a far more significant fact is that a motley assemblage of anti-nuclear, ecology buffs, and environmentalists, campaigning on a "green ticket" almost made it in.

Six months or so ago almost no one had heard of these "greening of West Germany" parties, if parties they can even be called, and there were those who had tended to belittle them as leagues of single-issue crackpots too far out of the political mainstream to be taken seriously.

But last week in Lower Saxony the so-called *Grüne Liste*, *Umweltschutz* (GLU) got nearly 158,000 votes — 3.9 percent of the total and only three-tenths of 1 percent less than the hapless FDP, in Hamburg two similar groups, a leftist one calling itself "colorful" and a more conservative "green" one using the GLU label, together polled 4.5 percent.

Overnight, it seemed, West Germany's stratified three-party system had undergone a dramatic transformation.

Emboldened

The GLU, emboldened by a success which not even its most optimistic leaders had predicted, and suddenly bolstered by the infusion of federal government campaign money to which it is now automatically entitled, is already gearing up for the state election in Hesse in October.

If it does as well there as in Hamburg and Lower Saxony, West German politics may soon become unrecognizable, especially on the national level where an embryonic "tax protest" party, similar to Mogens Gistrup's in Denmark and the *Fujadist* in France, may also be on the ballot in 1980.

Granted, the GLU, who have watched developments in postwar West Germany long enough know

that the political pattern is cyclic. Splitter groups and special interest parties have come and gone. Mostly gone. When the ball was counted after the first postwar election in 1949, no less than 15 parties were seated in the Bundstag. And it was not until the 1953 election that the field was narrowed to the present three.

Nor is this the first time that smallest of the three — the FDP has been up against the wall. It failed to make it into state legislatures, including Lower Saxony on previous occasions because the minimum 5 percent requirement, and in the 1969 general election it barely squeezed into Bundestag.

Symbolically, the GLU's platform can be described as "keep the grass green." But its appeal, actually, is to a deeper, as yet unarticulated disaffection of the German body politic.

To be sure, in these two elections it was public resentment over way both elected and appointed officials were simply ignoring popular opposition to nuclear power plants, radioactive waste disposal projects and other manifestations of ecological and environmental rape.

But there is more at issue, growing feeling that the ballot virtually impotent, that the course of the government is not really sought, that decisions are made within established parties in disregard of sometimes defiance — of the popular will, and that there is no way to penetrate those private, professional clubs in order to influence the decision-making processes from within.

This alienation between government and governors is probably inherent in the West German system of proportional parliamentary representation through professional political parties made up entirely of card-carrying, dues-paying members.

West Germany's is a form of direct democracy where even if parliament can exercise only limited control over the executive and administrative branch which, in tradition, is imbued with an authority before which the average citizen stands powerless.

But an increasing number of West Germans are seeking new ways. One of them is the "Buerger Initiative" of citizens' action groups. These first appeared on the scene in the early 1970s and have now numbered in number to where the use of force would be thousands.

Unique, given West Germany's relatively brief democratic tradition, they campaign on a wide variety of issues: for better playgrounds and nursery schools, against airport noise and overcrowded classrooms, for speed limits in residential areas, and, ecologically, even militantly, against atomic power plants, superhighways and other forms of political environmental damage.

The GLU and other "greening" groups are an outgrowth — actually a coalition — of such spontaneous citizens' groups and an attempt to translate that spontaneity in coordinated political action at the ballot box.

Six months ago the prospect that they might be on the ballot in the year's series of crucial state elections seemed remote.

No one is laughing anymore, and politics has taken a strange turn in West Germany.

In Hesse, for example, all three major parties displayed a sudden interest in the environment and ecology last week and began changing their platforms and campaign strategies.

The assumption seems to be that this will stem the "greening" tide by autumn. It probably would, if greening is really the issue.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

FASHION

Book Puts U.S. World Into Eye of The Camera

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK, June 12 (IHT)—A new book, "The Fashion Makers," recently published by Random House, is the first concerted effort to bring American designers into focus. It is also a sure sign that American fashion has come of age.

With pictures by Brenda Walz and text by New York Times fashion reporter Bernardine Morris, "The Fashion Makers" is still more Walz than Morris despite the fact that the text is both informative and entertaining.

It started three years ago when Miss Walz, 26, a graduate of Pratt Institute, started taking pictures of American designers and found herself with a full portfolio. But there was more than just that. "I also felt that fashion designers were changing," Miss Walz said in her 4,000-square-foot loft in downtown Manhattan. "Fashion today is more than hemline. Designers are into everything, sheets, towels, eyeglasses, fragrances and, in the case of Bill Blass, even cars. In fact, they influence our whole lifestyles. Take my mother, for instance, who is not interested in fashion. She has Blass sheets, and she was interested in what he looked like."

In order to select 150 pictures, Miss Walz shot 36,000 pictures of the 50 top American designers, some of them in the most improbable positions. Chester Weinberg, for instance, is on the dentist's chair and Pauline Trigere, with curlers on, at the hairdresser's.

Right Location

Miss Walz also traveled thousands of miles to get the right location, from Santo Domingo, to catch Oscar de la Renta riding his horses, to Spain, where Elsa Peretti was restoring a 15th-century villa.

"I also feel American designers have come of age," Miss Walz said. "They're getting more and more exposure. Some of them, such as Calvin Klein and Diane von Furstenberg, now rate Newsweek's covers. I also feel they're less involved and less impressed with what's hap-



PHOTOGRAPHER Brenda Walz has caught the New York fashion world in its more whimsical moments, as here in a

pening in Europe. They're feeling their own strength."

According to Murray Friedman, vice president of Bloomingdale's, American designers also know their market better than Europeans. "They know their customers well and are more diversified than the Europeans," he said. "They know America much better and make clothes that sell all over the country. The average European designer only knows New York."

Of all the pictures she took, Miss Walz's favorite is one of Bill Blass tossing an apple in the air. The apple is neatly caught in the middle of Blass' equally round face, as if it were in a frame, a truly arresting effect.

Blass is an old friend. "He's such a nice man," Miss Walz said, "and most fascinating to photograph. He's been photographed so much that I can't blame him for not wanting another picture of himself

with that cigarette. I was frustrated. I had three shootings and nothing. Then, one day, I got back from Vermont with some apples. That apple did it."

Another unusual shot is Halston in black tie sticking his tongue out. "He fascinated me," Miss Walz said, "but in a different way. I ended up being completely taken by his personality. He wanted to be photographed at night. After spending several nights with him, I realized it was right, because he is a night person. A party person. A glamour person."

"He put his tongue out the last night I photographed. I had been working hard for five nights solid. So I think he decided to be nice and give me something unusual."

Stephen Burrows took Miss Walz to Coney Island and got her to shoot pictures while riding the roller coaster. Edith Head dug up an old Chanel suit for wear to be



"portrait" (left) of Bill Blass hiding behind a Vermont apple or in an unusual study of designer Halston's outstretched tongue.

photographed next to a painting done by her husband 25 years ago.

Miss Morris' questioning also brought out a lot of interesting facts of American designers.

For John Anthony (who has been photographed in his underwear): "The modern woman travels with one suitcase. From eight to 10 pieces of clothing, she can pull together 15 or 16 looks."

Ralph Lauren, who has made clothes for Barbra Streisand, Frank Sinatra and the male costumes for "The Great Gatsby," said, "I stand for a look that is American. It's an attitude, a sense of freedom. I believe in clothes that last, that are not dated in a season."

Bill Blass: "You have to understand, people to make clothes for them because clothes don't exist in the abstract."

As for Kasper, who is photographed with old-time friend and

customer Barbara Walters, he put it in even simpler terms. "I'm at work at 8:00 a.m. and sometimes I don't leave until 8:00 p.m. It's a six-day a week business."

Besides the young and famous, Miss Walz also felt like including the older generation "because I thought the book would be more valid with them," she said. "I was personally fascinated with Edith Head. She's a person who's played an important part in American fashion."

The book's layout was arranged by Miss Walz's husband, Kevin. For its launching, a charity party was given at Studio 54, New York's hottest club, with a retrospective show of the 50 designers included in the book (40 of them were at the party). Some of the loudest applause went to a Lilli Dache suit, dated 1947.

"I think," Miss Walz said, "that people applauded nostalgia."

Music in Florence

Maggio Musicale Tries to Turn Tide

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, June 12 (IHT)—Benjamin Britten's operas, though they regularly receive a good press in Italy, have never won real popularity with the Italian theatergoers or public. The Maggio Musicale this year is making an effort to turn the tide, devoting much of its calendar to the English composer.

The festival's most ambitious effort so far is a new production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," given in Italian and conducted, with idiomatic fluency and sensitive grace, by Bruno Bartoletti.

Despite Bartoletti's achievement, however, the opera still seems unlikely to conquer local hearts and minds. Delicate and ingenious as the work is, it is no criticism of Paola Ojetti's skilled translation to say that it is not Shakespeare. The sublime magic of the original becomes, inevitably, ordinary opera language, and so the music seems charming, but weak and overlong. Ulisse Santicchi designed a green bower capable of undergoing rapid, effective changes, and Giulio Chazalletti staged the work smoothly and unobtrusively (the rustics and their clowning were sometimes a nuisance, it must be admitted). In the large cast, Slavka Paoletti was a lovely Titania, her ethereal soprano ideal for the part, and Margherita Rinaldi was an affecting Helena.

The Britten opera was given at the large Teatro Comunale (perhaps a bit too large, in fact). Meanwhile, at the smaller Teatro della Pergola the festival has just presented the world premiere of a piece by the 31-year-old Sicilian composer Salvatore Sciarrino, subtitled "Singspiel."

Sciarrino's "Singspiel" is not even that. Practically speaking, it is a play based on the Henry James story, with some instrumental background and occasional vocal interjections.

Devised by Sciarrino himself with Giorgio Marini, who also directs, the play is obsessively slow (imagine a work of Robert Wilson but without the menace and tension). The actors drag out their lines, not always intelligibly while, from the royal box behind the audience, six musicians under the composer's baton produce some undistinguished, occasionally undistinguished sounds: a scraping

of strings, the whoosh of the flutist blowing at his instrument.

The passages of song come as a blessed, if all-too-short relief. The best thing about "Singspiel" is the work of Pasquale Grossi, who designed the mysterious, shifting sets (with Giulio Figuerelli) and the sober costumes. In directing, Marini, with Sciarrino's help, obviously meant to raise boredom to the level of high art. He succeeded.

In honesty it must be said that the above remarks apply to the first of the two acts (last more than an hour). Like many others in the audience, this reporter gave up at the halfway point.

Music in London

Previn and Pittsburgh: 'A Splendid Concert'

Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 12 (IHT)—Andre Previn, who celebrates his 10th anniversary as principal conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra next week, was back in the Royal Festival Hall Friday night with his other orchestra, the Pittsburgh Symphony, which was winding up its first European tour and leaving a memorably favorable impression upon a sold-out house.

Upon the local critics, too, although none of his colleagues went quite so far as Edward Greenfield, of The Guardian, who characterized what he had heard as "quite the most beautiful sounds that any transatlantic band has produced at the Festival Hall in years."

The program, at first glance, seemed oddly chosen for a London debut: the Brahms Violin Concerto, with Kyung Wha Chung as soloist, and Mahler's Symphony No. 4 with soprano Jill Gomez on hand to give a radiant account of "heavenly life" in the last movement.

From a touring orchestra one normally expects a showpiece or two, and in some of its previous Austrian, German and Scandinavian concerts the Pittsburghers had conformed with Strauss' "Death and Transfiguration" or the Suite No. 2 from Ravel's "Daphnis and Chloe."

In the event, however, the program proved shrewdly designed to set forth this orchestra's most admirable distinctive characteristics, especially the Mahler symphony. Previn has described the Pittsburgh Symphony as "the most European of American orchestras," and this symphony, with its prevailingly bucolic and occasionally schmalzy South German flavor, could not have been a better choice with which to prove his point, although the orchestra's many years under William Steinberg than to its two under Previn.

Both here and in the backing for the young Korean violinist's gallantly incisive, if small-toned, playing of the Brahms, what struck one most forcibly about the orchestra was not its brilliance, but its refinement. Both pieces provide ample—and hazardous—exposure both to the various instrumental choirs and to their respective principals, a kind of exposure, as we quickly learned, that the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, collectively and individually, has no reason to fear, and excellent reason to welcome.

As the critic of the Financial Times summed it up in a two-word concluding sentence: "Splendid concert."

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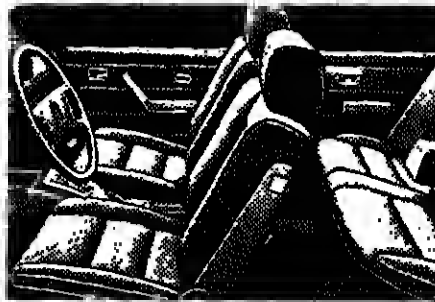
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BIS Glum on Economic Revival

By Paul Lewis

BASEL, June 12 (NYT) — The Western world's plans for aiding economic growth and cutting unemployment — which dominate the agenda for next month's Bonn economic summit — will fall unless the United States takes drastic action to reduce its oil imports and other nations intensify their energy-saving efforts, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) warns in its latest annual report.

But, according to the report made public yesterday, even if the Western industrial nations succeed in conserving energy, the stimulative measures for the world economy that President Carter and other Western leaders hope to work out may only temper a recession that seems rooted in deep-seated problems.

"Such maladjustments suggest the possibility of a slowdown of the Kondratieff type after several decades of virtually uninterrupted growth," the report argues, referring to the Soviet economist Nikolai Kondratieff who contended that Western economies move roughly

Energy but One Of Key Issues

in 50-year cycles of expansion and contraction that cannot be easily reversed.

The BIS, known as "the central bankers' central bank," is headquartered here and acts as a clearinghouse for international payments owed by the major central banks of the industrial world. Its annual report, which always reflects the conservative instincts of its owners, still manages to be one of the most provocative and interestingly written reports on the world economic outlook published by any international institution.

Oil Imports a Worry

This year, the BIS gives its full support to the Western industrial nations' plans for trying to end the world recession through a coordinated reduction of their economies, together with steps to free trade and promote currency stability. President Carter will discuss these

ideas with the political leaders of Europe, Canada and Japan at their Bonn economic summit meeting on July 15.

But without fresh steps to reduce the West's dependence on imported oil, the BIS argues that these plans are likely to be self-defeating. Faster economic growth in the industrial world will just suck in more foreign oil, increasing the large balance-of-payments surplus the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries already enjoy. This OPEC surplus is already depressing economic activity in oil-importing countries by saddling them with a payments deficit they cannot shake off, according to the report. If it gets any bigger, the BIS fears any recovery in the world economy will prove short-lived.

The BIS welcomes the recent reduction in OPEC's payments surplus, which fell from \$40 billion in 1976 to \$34 billion last year and is still on a declining trend. But it notes that the rate of reduction is beginning to slacken as the sparsely populated oil exporting countries like Saudi Arabia and the Gulf Emirates find they cannot spend their revenues on imports, while the total value of oil exports is now increasing.

Sees Obstacles to Recovery

While the BIS sees energy conservation as essential for any lasting economic recovery in the West, it also says that the industrial world is unlikely to return quickly to the high growth rates it enjoyed during the 20 years immediately following World War II.

The BIS cites several structural obstacles to full recovery which it thinks may mean that the West is caught in the downward phase of the so-called "long wave" first described by Kondratieff in the 1920's. These include the tendency for Western countries to consume more and invest less than in the past; the growing challenge many of their industries like steel and shipbuilding now face from low-cost rivals in the developing world and signs that new inventions now tend to destroy jobs instead of creating them.

"Even the nature of technological innovations, which now tend toward automation and labor saving, appears to be basically different from the kind of innovation which, in the past, gave birth to investment booms in the electricity, motor vehicle or petrochemical industries," the report said.

Although the BIS feels the evidence of a "Kondratieff-type" downturn is not yet conclusive, it says "it is not implausible that countries have shifted to a lower trend of growth rate" and it warns governments against "aiming at growth rates comparable with those of the 1960's."

In its usual survey of world financial markets, the BIS takes an implicitly bullish view of the outlook for gold. It points out that demand remained strong in 1977 and early 1978, although the Communist countries sold 450 tons, their highest sales since 1965. These sales are believed to reflect the increasing difficulty Communist countries are experiencing in raising Western finance to pay for their imports.

The BIS reports that international bank lending last year rose by about \$75 billion to \$405 billion, about the same rate of increase as the year before when allowance is made for the rising dollar value of loans made in Deutsche marks, Swiss francs and Yen.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Canadian Unit to Bid for Husky Oil**

Petro-Canada, the federally-owned oil company, plans to bid for all of the common shares of Husky Oil. The takeover is expected to cost \$Can.300 million to \$Can.500 million. W.H. Hopper, president of Petro-Canada says he has communicated to the chairman of the board and president of Husky Oil the intention to make an offer to acquire all the outstanding common shares. No other details were immediately disclosed. Directors of Husky Oil were to meet Monday to consider the offer. Husky's proved and prospective properties in Canada are made up mostly of heavy oil rights in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Bruxelles-Lambert Buys Paris Bank

Banque Bruxelles-Lambert is to acquire a majority stake in Banque Louis-Dreyfus of France. The acquisition, subject to government approval, will be carried out in two stages. First, the Belgian bank will acquire from minority shareholders about 40 percent of the 49.7-million-franc capital of Banque Louis-Dreyfus and will later subscribe to a capital increase to 60 million francs. At the end of the operations,

Banque Bruxelles-Lambert will own 200,026 shares out of the 400,000 making up the new capital. The remainder will be held by the Louis Dreyfus group.

ITT May Sell Food Units to Heins

International Telephone & Telegraph has been negotiating toward selling its European food companies to H.J. Heinz. ITT says that last year the food units turned profitable after operating at an undisclosed loss in 1976. ITT makes Northway canned vegetables in Britain, Groko frozen foods and Nobo cookies and crackers in Holland, and Bausfert crackers and pretzels and Lacroix soups and pates in West Germany. The company declines to disclose terms under discussion or the exact scope of the possible transaction.

Solvay Results Sluggish

Solvay et Cie's results were sluggish in the first half and profits for 1978 will suffer from the modest performance of its subsidiaries in 1977, says chairman Jacques Solvay. He told the annual meeting that he would not be enthusiastic for 1978, when there would be no marked increase in Solvay's business and no overall economic recovery.

Experts See Downturn by Summer**Doubts Grow About Wall Street's Rally**

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP-DJ) — The spring market rally continues to impress investment officers but some think that it is going to be a hard act for a summer rally to follow.

"We think the rally could go on for a few more weeks but we don't expect it to continue all summer," says Richard Neumann, investment policy chairman at Girard Bank of Philadelphia. "The Dow Jones industrial average could climb to 900 because substantial amounts of cash are still held by institutions that won't want to show large cash positions at the end of the June quarter."

But if the industrial average does reach 900, he says, "we would begin taking some profits." He thinks, too, that any pullback would not extend as far as the 1978 low of 742. Girard, which handles \$5 billion in trust funds, is continuing to maintain cash positions of 15 to 20 percent.

The immediate future, he says, is "too clouded for the market to race ahead without interruption." One "stumbling block" he sees is "the possibility of a credit crunch in the fourth quarter with an expected increase in capital spending and consumer hedge buying (in advance of expected price increases)."

Holding Reserves

The holding of still large institutional cash reserves also is the reason Albert Zeiger, president of BEA Associates, expects the current rally to continue to the end of this month. But he is looking for a pullback during the summer. However, he expects another upswing later this year, enabling the market to end 1978 higher than its current level. BEA, which guides \$1 billion, "has been fully invested since February."

Although the return on equity for the average U.S. company has increased to approximately 15 percent from 11 percent in the past five years, he says, this rate is "still too low to encourage most manufacturers to build additional capacity."

The current rally "has a way to go yet," says James Morse, vice president of Kingsley, Jenkinson, McNulty & Morse of San Francisco, which manages about \$50 mil-

lion. He believes a "significant" pullback will occur later "but probably from a higher level" and that the market is unlikely to return to its 1978 low.

What has made people hesitant about returning to the market, he suggests, is concern that interest rates would go higher. He looks for a slowdown in the second half that will last well into 1979. But he

U.S. Banks Seen Lifting Prime Lending Rate

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP-DJ) — Cost pressure and a booming loan demand could push the prime rate of U.S. commercial banks to 8 1/2 percent, analysts say.

In what may be a precursor of another boost, Citibank, New York's largest, increased on Friday to 8 1/2 percent from 8 percent its so-called broker-loan rate, the interest charged securities firms on loans that are backed by stock as collateral. Changes in the broker-loan rate quickly reflect changes in banks' own cost of funds and often precede changes in the prime rate.

The banking industry's own cost of funds has gone up significantly in recent days. For example, dealers were quoting 90-day certificates of deposit at almost 7 1/2 percent bid Friday, up from 7 1/4 percent at the beginning of the month. These certificates represent large deposits left for a specific period of time and are an important means banks use to gather funds for lending and investing.

"Loan demand has exploded," says David Jones, a securities analyst. Demand at banks outside New York "has been accelerating from the already strong pace" earlier in the year and "there's growing evidence of a marked pickup in New York," he adds.

According to the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, commercial and industrial loans on the books of the nation's large banks have risen at a 21-percent annual rate from late March through late May. All this is putting strong upward pressure on bank lending rates. Mr. Jones notes.

He believes a "significant" pullback will occur later "but probably from a higher level" and that the market is unlikely to return to its 1978 low.

A further extended run-up to interest rates is not anticipated by Argus Research Corp. "Rather, we see the peak in borrowing costs nearing, with the most substantial part of the rise in rates for the current business expansion behind us," says Jeffrey Nichols, chief economist. He looks for short-term rates to top out toward the end of the third quarter and for long-term bond yields to continue rising until year's end or early 1979. He thinks the summer quarter will see the prime rate hit 9 or 9 1/2 percent and the rate on federal funds moving no higher than 7.85 percent.

Assessing that "bear-market" rallies very rarely last more than a few months, Weaver Barksdale, research director and investment officer of Commerce Union Bank in Nashville, says that "unless a new bull market has commenced, we would expect the present rally to terminate in the next few weeks."

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Stocks Drift Lower In Light N.Y. Trade

NEW YORK, June 12 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange eased in active trading as investors remained cautious after last week's report of a sharp \$4.2-billion rise in the nation's money supply. However, analysts said despite the money growth there was no panic selling.

Investors may prefer to await proof that the Federal Reserve will actually tighten monetary policy to slow money growth before rushing to sell equities, analysts said. They speculated the Fed would move to tighten policy before the Open Market Committee meeting June 20.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 2.51 at 856.72 after being up modestly at midday and volume fell to 29.44 million shares from Friday's 32.47 million.

Declines led advances 855 to 620.

Signs continued to point to a slowing of the economy as the Commerce Department reported a 0.2 percent drop in May retail sales. The decline compared with a 1.9 percent rise in April. Last week the Conference Board reported a fall in consumer confidence. Consumer spending has been a mainstay of the economy offsetting slack business spending.

Bethlehem Steel eased 1/4 to 24 1/2. General Dynamics climbed 1/4 to 67 1/2. It said it had settled with the Navy on disputed cost overrun claims.

Polaroid said exploratory talks with Eastman Kodak seeking a basis for settlement of Polaroid's patent infringement suit against Kodak resulted in no agreement. Polaroid eased 1/4 to 40 1/2 and Kodak lost 1/4 to 55 1/2.

International Business Machines lost 1 1/2 to 267 1/2. Teledyne fell 1/4 to 114 1/2 and Bally Manufacturing slipped 1/4 to 32 1/2.

General American Oil jumped 6 1/2 to 40 1/2. The company declined to comment on rumors it would be sold following the death of its chairman who was also a major shareholder.

Union Bancorp lost 2 1/2 to 23 1/2. It said it will probably take several months to obtain necessary approvals for its acquisition by Standard Chartered Bank of London.

Prices also were lower in active trading on the American Stock Exchange with the index down 0.05 to 149.30.

In Chicago, wheat prices declined as improved weather for harvesting winter wheat prompted speculators to sell those futures. Soybeans finished mixed, with 1978 crop months posting losses, and corn futures edged upward.

The Agriculture Department upped its estimate of the nation's winter wheat production by more than two million bushels. The projected yield of 1.3 billion bushels, however, was essentially within market expectations, analysts said.

At the close, soybeans were 3 1/2 cents higher to 7 cents lower, with July contracts quoted at 6.93 1/2.

wheat was 4 to 7 cents lower. July 3 1/2's: corn was 1/4 to 2 1/4 cents higher. July \$2.57 1/2 and oats were 1/4 to 1 1/4 cents higher. July \$1.36.

3% Hike Set On Steel by Bethlehem

BETHLEHEM, Pa. June 12 — Bethlehem Steel said today it is increasing prices on steel-mill products 3 percent effective July 30. The company also announced that it will not increase prices again this year barring unforeseen circumstances and assuming inflationary pressures are brought under control.

Today's increase, its third this year, follows hikes averaging 5.5 and 1 percent. No dollar figure was given immediately for the latest increase, but the earlier 1-percent increase amounted to about \$5.50 a ton.

In Washington, President Carter said he was pleased by Bethlehem's decision to limit its increase to 3 percent. Inflation Adviser Robert Strauss hailed the decision as a "breakthrough in the fight against inflation" and he predicted that the 3-percent level would not be exceeded by the rest of the industry.

Bethlehem emphasized it had moderated the size of its increase in recognition of the government's efforts to deal with inflation. It said it was needed due to continuing pressure on the cost of production, including the very considerable cost of the recent coal strike as well as rising environmental energy and employment expenditures, which have not been offset by improved volume or productivity.

U.S. Steel, the nation's largest producer, announced a \$10.50-a-ton increase on March 29, which the Council on Wage and Price Stability termed inflationary. Other producers subsequently posted a \$5.50-increase which became industry wide.

Domestic steel shipments are expected to increase in the second quarter and some analysts have said the market could bear an increase of as much as 6 percent.

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Monetary Accord Is Key To Growth, OECD Says

By Jack Abouf

PARIS, June 12 (AP-DJ) — The United States and other industrial nations will have to agree on greater monetary cooperation if proposals for a coherent and concerted action to boost economic growth are to have any positive effects on employment and "ward off growing protectionist tendencies."

This is the view expressed today by economic experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on the eve of the two-day ministerial conference beginning here Wednesday. Although concrete policy decisions are unlikely to emerge from the meeting, the OECD secretariat hopes it will provide some political momentum for the mid-July summit in Bonn. The principle for concerted action, as well as its timing and domestic political implications for individual member countries, have been at the center of discussions at the OECD and other international forums for several months.

There is broad agreement on the need for concerted action to improve the business and investment climate in general and confidence in particular. The big question is who should do what and how much.

OECD experts insist that the role to be played by all of its 24 member countries is important. They have been divided into three main categories: Those with large surpluses and small inflation rates (West Germany, Japan, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands), the so-called "conventional nations" (Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Sweden, Austria, Australia and New Zealand), and the weaker countries which are not in a position to take action because of continued constraints.

The United States, which has been the driving force behind the expansion of the OECD area so far this year, will have to slow its growth somewhat and concentrate on fighting inflation and reducing its large current account deficit.

"The OECD Secretariat will present a paper at the ministerial meeting setting out the pattern for concerted action but will refrain from laying down specific target growths for individual countries. Growth

for the area as a whole is expected to be around 3.5 percent this year, sharply down from the medium-term strategy agreed by the ministers in 1976 which called for an average annual growth of more than 5 percent through 1980. Such slow growth is seen as holding back badly needed productive investment projects and keeping high the unemployment rate.

Another major subject on the agenda of the meeting involves "positive adjustment to structural changes," or adjustment to growing competition from newly industrialized nations which are steadily increasing the share of OECD markets. The emergence of these new and successful international competitors has forced many governments into taking protective action to prevent massive layoffs in certain industrial sectors.

Portugal Is Said To Seek Credits In W. Germany

FRANKFURT, June 12 (Reuters) — West German banks are in the process of arranging two credits of 420 million Deutsche marks and \$150 million for the Bank of Portugal, banking sources said today.

The Deutsche-mark credit, which is expected to be 95 percent guaranteed by the Bonn government and fully placed with West German banks, is seen as having a seven-year life with a three-year grace period and an interest rate of 6.4 percent.

The dollar credit, which is said to involve foreign as well as West German banks, is seen as having a seven-year life with a four-year grace period and an interest rate of 1 percent over London interbank offered rate.

Earlier, the Portuguese State Radio in Lisbon said Finance Minister Victor Constancia had opened negotiations for \$300 million in medium-term loans from U.S. banks during his visit there last week.

China Is Said to Abound With Non-Ferrous Metals

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP-DJ) — China, which has been playing an increasing role in world commodity markets, is still a sleeping giant when it comes to producing non-ferrous metals, according to a study by the Central Intelligence Agency.

China holds huge reserves of tin, tungsten and antimony, its main metal exports, and also has large amounts of copper, zinc and aluminum but lacks some key alloying metals, such as cobalt, the study says.

The main reason for China's lackluster development in the non-ferrous area, the report says, is that its technology and equipment, supplied largely by the Soviet Union in the 1950's, are badly outdated by Western standards. The study also notes that because new development is expected to be costly and time-consuming, China will remain dependent on imports of many vital metals well into the 1980's. In fact, China finds it cheaper to import metals than to produce them, the study contends.

In 1970-76, China's imports of non-ferrous metals valued at \$55 billion — were four times greater than its exports of those items in the same period. Major imports included copper, aluminum, nickel and lead, which together accounted for \$320 million of the \$358 million of metals imported in 1976.

According to the study, "no single country stood out as the dominant partner in China's non-ferrous trade" in 1976. Except for Chile and Peru, the major copper suppliers, only the United States and

West Germany accounted for more than 5 percent of such trade that year.

The study says Peking has given the development of non-ferrous metals production rather low priority in terms of new capital investment. Instead, it has emphasized agricultural development and directed its efforts toward the petroleum, transportation and chemical fertilizer industries.

The report said copper reserves are estimated at six million tons, an amount projected to last only 20 years and regarded as insufficient to support a significant expansion of domestic use. Tin reserves are especially huge, probably totaling 500,000 tons. Although yearly production jumped to about 30,000 tons in the late 1950's due to technical assistance from the Soviet Union, output has slipped since then.

While estimates range up to an estimated 360 million tons of recoverable aluminum, the ores are viewed as "uneconomic by Western standards." But tungsten reserves, estimated at about one million tons, are said to be the world's largest. The declining trend in output of tungsten has resulted from the most part from production problems in the steel industry.

Zinc estimates are not available but they are believed to be large, and production totals about 125,000 tons yearly. Antimony amounts to two million tons of ore or about half the world's reserves. Because both world and domestic use is not rising much, "little expansion is foreseen in the industry."

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Highlights '77

(in DM million)

Balance sheet total	513
Due from banks	211
Securities	32
Credit volume	243
Due to banks	485
Capital	16

A business volume of DM 531 million was achieved.

The surplus for the partial accounting year was transferred to reserves. As a result of this favorable development, the share capital was increased in January 1978 by DM 16 million to DM 32 million.

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices			
Dollar Bonds	Michelin 9 1/4-86	101.50	102.50
	Middle Intl 8 3/4-86	97.50	98.50
	BroadHole 4 3/4-87	77.00	79.00
	Cornwall 4-88	76.50	78.00

Amec 8-87	95.75	96.75	Manitowoc 9-86	77.50	Chevron 5-88	135.50	137.	
Ashland 7-82	96.25	97.25	Manitowoc 9-86	100.00	181.00	Chrysler 4-88	67.00	69.
Australia 8-83	97.75	98.75	NCBoard 8-87	94.00	95.00	Chrysler 5-88	69.00	71.
Australia 8-83	99.25	100.25	NorthWest 8-86	99.50	100.50	Cr Suisse 4-91	104.25	105.
			NRB 8-86	100.00	100.00			

Australia 8½-92	92.75	92.75	NBrawick 7-84	94.00	94.00	Cummint 6½-84	98.50	100.
BTokyo 7½-84	94.50	95.50	NBrunswick 8-84	96.25	97.25	Darling 4½-87	d1.00	83.
Bercloys 8½-92	95.25	96.25	NZealand 8½-82	101.00	102.00	East Kodak 4½-86	84.50	86.
BCHyd. 7½-85	92.75	93.75	NZealand 8½-83	99.50	100.50	Ford 6-86	100.00	102.
			NZCombk 8½-81	96.50	97.50			

Bell Can 74-87	95.25	96.25	Norfolk 84-87	95.50	96.50	Ford 5-88	80.00	90.00
BFCE 04-83	100.00	101.00	Norshyd 84-92	95.50	96.50	GenElec 4 1/4-87	82.50	94.00
Brazil 94-84	99.00	100.00	Norway 84-81	100.00	101.00	GenElec 4 1/2-82	91.50	93.00
Brit Gas 9-81	100.00	101.00	Occident 94-83	102.75	103.75	Gillette 4 3/4-82	86.00	88.00
			Offsh 34 1/2-85	95.75	96.75			

Broken Hill 8-85	94.50	95.50	Ontario 9-83	100.00	101.00	Gillette 4-87	77.00	79.00
Cpc Berm. 8-84	97.00	98.00	Ontario Hyd 8-87	93.75	94.75	GulWestn 5-86	88.00	90.00
Can Natfr 8-86	95.25	96.25	Prov Sask 8-86	97.75	98.75	Honneywell 6-86	86.50	88.00
Charbonne 8-81	99.00	100.00	Queb Pnm 5-87	98.00	99.00	ICI 6-84-97	90.00	91.00

CityInvest 8 1/4-84	97.75	98.75	QuebProv 8-83	98.75	99.75	INA 6-97	98.50	98
Cons Fed 7 1/2-91	93.00	94.00	QuebProv 9-83	98.75	99.75	ISE 6 1/4-89	93.00	95
Conoco 8-86	99.25	100.25	Ralston 7 1/2-82	96.50	97.50	ITT 4 3/4-97	80.00	82
Cutler Ham 8-87	96.50	97.50	SeabSemia 8 1/2-89	93.50	94.50	Jusco 6-92	113.75	114
			S.A.S. 8-85	95.00	96.00			

EEC 4 1/2-82	98.5	99.50	Shell 8-86	99.00	100.00	Komatsu 7 1/2-90	129.50	130.00
EEC 7 1/4-84	95.00	96.00	Shell 7 1/2-87	96.25	97.25	Mitsui 7 1/4-90	120.50	121.00
ECS 8 1/4-81	100.00	101.00	Singer 8 1/4-82	100.00	101.00	Morgan J P 4 1/4-87	78.50	78.50
ECS 8 1/4-87	94.75	95.75	Shind 8 1/4-88	100.25	101.25	Nabisco SV-88	104.00	104.00

EIB 84-83	98.25	99.25	Sweden 84-87	94.75	95.75	Dwensili 44-87	112.50	114
EIB 8-84	97.50	98.50	SwedStCo. 74-82	96.00	97.50	Penney JC 44-87	76.00	78
EIB 84-92	97.25	98.25	T May 74-87	92.50	93.50	Pbllomp 44-83	99.00	101
EIB Aquil. 04-85	96.75	97.75	Textron 74-87	95.25	96.25	RC 5-88	83.00	85

Enl 94-95	96.50	99.00	Transocean 8-86	99.25	100.25	Revlon 44-83	143.50	145
Ericsson 014-89	96.50	97.50	Transocean 74-87	95.25	96.25	Revlon 44-87	122.50	124
Esso 8-86 nov	100.50	101.50	UnOil 74-87	96.25	97.25	Sperry 44-88	92.50	94
Eurofima 84-83	99.25	100.25	Utah 8-87	96.25	97.25	Sunbath 44-87	80.50	82

Fiat 8-82	96.50	97.50					
First Chic 7-80	97.50	98.50					
Gataverten 54-87	94.00	95.00					
Gould 93-83	101.25	102.25					
Volvo 74-87	92.50	94.50					
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	92.75	93.50					
Texaco 4 1/2-88			79.50	81			
UBS 4 1/2-87			140.00	142			
UnCgrb 4 1/2-82			95.00	97			
Warral amb 4 1/2-87			82.50	84			

Convertible Bonds		
GulfWest 8 1/4-84	97.50	96.50
Homerside 5 1/2-84	98.00	99.00
Home Oil 9 1/2-86	100.75	101.75
ICI 0 1/2-87	96.00	97.50
Amexco 4 1/4-87	88.00	88.00
Ashland 5-88	92.50	94.50
WarrLomb 4 1/4-88	77.50	79.00
Xerox 5-88	79.50	81.00

Bondtrade—Index

ISE Cnda 9-82	101.75	102.75	Beatrice 6 1/4-91	112.50	114.50
I.U.Overseas 9-83	99.25	100.25	Beatrice 4 1/2-92	97.00	99.50
Klode W. 8 1/2-85	96.50	97.50	Beecham 6 1/4-92	96.25	97.25
Kordmans 8-83	92.50	95.00	Bondan 6 3/4-91	108.50	110.50

Monday Med. Lo
99.27 93

Manitoba 834-83	100.25	101.25	Borden 5-92	101.50	103.50	Previous	99.23
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Selected Over-the-Counter			
NEW YORK (AP)—	Closing Prices, June 12, 1978	Pettibon minidart	25½ 26½ 112½ 113½

selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank,	Crowd	25% 26%	JamWPr	6% 6%	PiercesS	12 12%
	CrossCo	28% 29%	Jamsby	17% 18	Pinkrt	33% 34%
	CutirFed	% 1%	JiffyFd	3% 1%	PionHib	22% 27%
					Pionline	2 4

Insurance & Industrial stocks.	OnlyAM	21	23	JaslynM	21	21%	PapaPd	12%	12
	DataDLb	8 1/4	8 1/2	Kols5H pt	21	21%	Posst	14%	14
	Data100	15%	16%	Kalvar	1 1/2	1 1/2	Progrd	24%	24
A&ELind	8 1/4	8 1/4	KamaN	37	38	Progrd-NC	24%	24	
	Day7Mal	25	27						

AFAProf	7½	8½	DecorIn	3½	4½	KampAm	13¼	13¾	PosiNc	10½	10¾
AIDInc	21½	22½	DekibAg	23	23¾	RanGre	7½	1	PurBen	21¼	23
AUMCp	2¾	3¼	DeLuxC	30¾	31	Kovsam	3½	3¾	PurDCop	5½	6¾
AddsnW	9½	10¼	DelConT	13	14	KearnVT	16¾	17½	DualInns	5½	5¾

AdvRoss	2%	3%	DefIntB	23	23%	KellySv	34½	34	KagenP	7½	7½
AdvAlcr	29	29½	DeweyEJ	2½	2½	Kauffel	15	16	Rahall	20½	21
Alberts	13%	14%	OlaCrys	22½	23½	KeyeFib	23½	24%	Raychm	58	68
AlexAlex	59%	68%	OlmoCru	2½	2½	KayCEd	14½	15½	Raymond	20½	23

Alicoinc	18%	19%	DocuTel	4%	4%	KeySini	19%	20%	Rec9Eap	11%	11%
AltynB	13%	14%	DollarGn	13%	12%	Kingsini	7%	8%	RoadEx	32%	33%
AFinCp	25%	26%	Donidan	27%	28%	KnappeV	17%	18%	RobbMy	26%	27%
AFirm	3%	3%	Donidan	27%	28%	KnappeV	17%	18%	Roselon	3	3%

AGreat	12%	13%	DynGros	21	21	Kratco	22	24	Rouse	9 1/2	9 1/2
AMicros	23%	24%	DynIDE	25%	25%	Loridin	20	20%	RusSlov	19 1/4	19 1/4
ATVCom	45%	47	DunkIND	17%	17%	LongRes	2 1/2	3	Sadtler	3 1/2	4
ATVMedia	15	16	Dorlan	29	30	LaneCo	22	22	SchmittDpt	3 1-16	3 5-16

Amarr	2% 3 1-16	EconLab	23% 24%	LinBest	37% 38%	SvcMstr	24% 25%
Asodite	6% 7%	EIPOSEI	10% 10%	Logetrn	14% 15%	SevenUd	47% 48%
AnheusB	25% 25%	ElderBe	8% 9%	ModSGE	15% 16%	ShawmJ	32% 33%

AmCo	7 1/4	EleNucl	6 1/4	7	MajorRt	28 5-10 2 1-10	SolidSIS	6 1/4	7 1/4
ArdMay	2 1/4	EmMod	5 1/4	6	MgtKtr	34 1/2 35 1/2	SCoWtr	15 1/2	16 1/2
ArkWG	19 1/4	EnvDev	22 1/4	33 1/2	MgtAsst	17 1/2 17 1/2	SwGrCo	10 1/2	10 1/2
AsdColo	23 1/4	Enhwst	4 1/4	5	MouLP	22 1/4 23 1/4	SwGISv	14	14 1/2

AltoGall	14% 15%	EatOil	18% 19%	McCorm	17% 17%	Standyn	35% 36%
BolnCo	7% 5%	EthanAl	21% 22	McQuay	19 19%	StdRegis	24 24%
BongHE	14% 15%	Fabri	1% 1%	MidsW	19% 20%	StorHP	20% 21%
BkamRt	12 12½	FidUnL	27% 27%	MoldCap	10% 11%		

BasicRs	4% 4%	FingerH	17% 12	MidlRes	19-16 1%	StarCl	33-34%
BomstF	19% 20%	FibkSys	38% 39%	MidlBks	24 25	SuperEI	7% 8%
BovisMk	11% 12%	FibBostn	17% 18%	Millior	28 28%	TIME DC	\$ 0%
Beetline	7% 5%	FiEmmSt	10 10%	SAL-SLIC	37% 10%		

BeitzLab	35%	34½	10	10½	10½	10½	1000B&H	44½	45½	
BibbCo	12½	12½	6½	6½	MontCol	8%	9½	Tampax	36½	37½
BirdSon	29	30½	13½	14	MooreS	19½	20½	TampaxP	57½	59½
Birchcr	1½	1½	½	¾	MoorePd	17½	18½	Tennant	29	31

Bikini	27%	28%	16%	16%	Morgans	24%	3	Tiffany	19%	20%
Bonanza	5%	6	14%	2	Mostek	21%	21 1/2	Therby	12%	13%
Brinks	8%	8%	8%	8%	MotchM.	11	12	ToscoCd	3 11-16	3 15-1
FrankEl	17%	17%	17%	17%	MotClub	6%	6%	ToscoD	10	18%

BrwTom	19%	20%	Fmldice	15%	16%	Mueller	24%	25%	TricoPd	40	40%
Browning	12	14	GnRIEst	7%	9	NDRagCd.	27 1/2	39	TrInOG	4	4%
Buckbee	5%	6%	GnReins.	179	183	NotGOIL	17%	18%	TysonPd	30	31%
			GovEFn	10%	11	NotLiby	8%	8%			

Buckeye	13A 14A	GreenMt	12 12½	NSecRsh	5yr 6¼	UnMCGl	9½ 10½
Burnup5	6¼ 6½	GrayAdv	29 32	NwldRE	13½ 14½	USSRG	16½ 17
ColWtSV	38½ 32	Gilfint	15 16½	NJNGes	15½ 16¼	USTrck	14½ 15
Conmth	28 38	Curmst	7½ 8½	NJlenA	27½ 27¾	UVdBsh	23½ 24½

CopSwCo	10%	10%	HydRow	14	14%	NielsnB	27%	27%	UdPenP	17%	18
CopInAir	2%	2%	HarvGp	18	16 1/2	NoCorGs	10%	10%	VallyGas	9%	10 1/2
CopTech	8%	8%	Hartini	14%	15%	NoEOn an	53%	54%	VanDush	17%	10
CopCo	2%	2%							VanceSn	5%	6 1/2

ConVIPS	15%	15%	Halobm	2%	3%	NwstIPS	17%	17%	Velcro	9%	9%
ChmLeo	29	20	Hoover	1%	1%	Noxell	18%	18%	VaNBsh	22%	23%
ChesUII	10%	11%	HorizRs	1%	2%	OgilvyM.	56%	57%	WspNGS	14%	15%

Circle K	54%	64%	Hud's P&H	53%	55%	Onyiah	8%	9%	Webb's	13%	14%
Circle K	39%	39%	HyattCo	14%	15%	Other TP	19%	20%	Wightwa	21%	31%
Circle K	35%	34%	HyattCo	8%	8%	OverAir	5%	5%	Weldin	2%	3%
Circle K	34%	27%	IndNatl	7%	0%	PCAI	13%	13%	Wiggin	8%	0%

ClowCo	14 1/2	14 1/2	Introlnd	3	3 1/2	PolstB	21 1/2	21	WellsCo	3 1/2	4 1/2
ColuVen	2 1/2	3 1/2	IntelCo	61	62 1/2	PacGar	21	21 1/2	WinMtg	3 1/2	2 1/2
ComClt	14 1/2	15	IntrcEmr	7 1/2	8 1/2	Poolery	8 1/2	9 1/2	WstndCl	34 1/2	35 1/2
ComSbr	22	24 1/2	Intelcmr	2	2 1/2	PeermI	10 1/2	11 1/2	WoodAl	26 1/2	27

Conn7el	20% 29 1/2%	InfmlGls	14% 15%	PenaEnl	15% 16 1/2%	WWEnsv	5	5 1/2%
ConnGen	37% 38%	InBkWh	8 1/2% 8 1/2%	PeterHH	19% 20 1/2%	WrightW	7 1/2%	8
ConPod	49% 50 1/2%	IwaSolUt	25% 25%	PetrolIt	41 1/2% 42 1/2%	ZlooUta	32 1/2%	33 1/2%

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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June 12, 1978

* The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the BDT: 1/daily; 1/wk/weekly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd. Other Funds

- (d) Boerbond	\$F 768.00	(w) Alexander Fund	\$7.26
- (d) Conbar	\$F 701.00	(w) 7rustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ...	\$7.50
- (d) Grobar	\$F 617.00	(w) Austral Select Fd	\$1.98
- (d) Slecker	\$F 752.00	(w) Boordalay, Long dr	\$F 124.25

BANDUE VON ERNST & CIE.		WI CAMIT..... \$ 10.28	
— (d) CSF Fund.....	\$F 17.76	(d) Capital Rent Invest.....	LF 1,351.00
— (d) Crossbow Fund.....	\$P 4.14	(d) Caribica Open-End Fund..	\$180.93
— (d) GRE Sav. M.F.	\$ 2.12		

BRITANNIA TRUST MNG7.(C1) Ltd.:		(w) Citadel Fund	\$2.92
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ..	\$5.22	(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.....	\$1,071.25
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust ..	\$1.00	(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs....	\$7.58
		(w) Convert. Fd Int. B Certs....	\$34.20

—(w) High Interest Sterling....	£1.00	(w) Convert. Fd Int'l B. Certs....	\$16.20
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:		(d) Convert. Bond Fd N.V.....	\$9.58
—(w) Capital Int'l.....	\$17.41	(w) D.G.C.....	\$42.68
		(d) Dollar Fund [ex-Divid.] ...	\$8.47
		(d) Domestic Fund Int'l.....	\$15.98

[illegible][illegible]

World Cup Moves Toward Clarity

By Rob Hughes

BUENOS AIRES, June 12 (IHT) — Call this the World Cup of rumors: a tournament that has threaded its way laboriously at last through Round 1 and, as of yesterday, bids farewell to eight eliminated nations and gets down to the gritty-gritty of Round 2 on Wednesday.

And, because coaches have largely hidden behind government-imposed security screens to avoid personal contact, it is difficult to know exactly which teams are losing, a tactic that has been played along its fullest potential.

Before assessing the final matches of the first round, a story illustrates clearly the befuddled thinking that can emerge through the fog of communications which, contrary to expectation, has nothing to do with the so far excellent organization of the host nation. On

Saturday, there was a 40-minute delay before the Franco-Hungary match at Mar del Plata: the crowd sat perplexed in the stadium, the world's television audience sat bewildered in front of their boxes, and the commentators could only keep reading the lineups.

The answer, simply and stupidly, was that, because the red of Hungary and the blue of France show up equally on black and white television, each team had anticipated a color change without consulting the other. Only when a French player was warming up beneath the stadium and went to exchange words with a Hungarian player did the *foxes* come to light; but, said the Frenchman, you are wearing white today? Ah, yes, said the Magyar, and you are in white also?

Beautiful Play in Dreary Colors
It took half an hour for the French to borrow a sweaty, dirty set of shirts from a local Mar del Plata club side, and become the first nation in World Cup history to play in club colors — which, incidentally, were white with pale green stripes, and which showed up almost indistinguishably from the Hungarian colors on television.

The French played beautifully, as they have throughout the tournament, and maybe it was those Mar del Plata colors that finally produced the goal-touch that had eluded them. Before leaving that France earlier, you might care to know that two French players, Dominique Rocheteau and Jean-Marc Guillou have relatives thought to be imprisoned here, and the French have diplomatically attempted to ascertain their whereabouts.

But, to yesterday's football, I spent the day at the beautiful Andean city of Mendoza, watching the Scots, after all their acrimonious and pathetic carrying on, at last come out to play the stirring soccer of which this team has always been capable, giving a very poor and dis-

ruptive Dutch team the scare of their lives and a 3-2 defeat.

Crude, Boring Tactic

Holland is by no means the inspirational team of 1974. They are crude, playing a boring offense, stretching five men across the midfield to stifle play, and kicking the opposition to the ground whenever threatened. This is the managerial work of Ernst Happel, the Austrian who last month took Bruges to the European Cup final and, even when a goal down to Liverpool, proved so inflexibly defensive that the Bruges team at no time put more than two men into attack.

Scotland, having thrown away its chance in defeat to Peru and then, worse, having shown a lack of effort in drawing with Iran, suddenly tugged at everyone's emotions by outplaying and outturning the Dutch. Holland led after a Rob Rensenbrink penalty early on, but Scotland retrieved that by a fine goal by Kenny Dalglish, followed by a penalty from Archie Gemmill. Then, when Gemmill scored a second, weaving and turning like an ace past three defenders and chipping the goalkeeper, the Scottish supporters, who had justifiably felt betrayed after their 7,000-mile trip from Glasgow, began to see the despair of a week ago dissolve into dreams of qualifying.

They lasted three minutes before Johnny Rep, Holland's best player yesterday, deceived goalkeeper Alan Rough with a stupendous shot from 35 yards. And so Holland hung on to qualify on goal average.

Delayed Explosion

The last word on Scotland's controversial misbehavior off the field, and its wanton mistreatment of its finest World Cup chance in history, came from a Hungarian journalist, who, before the match, commented: "If Scotland were to beat the Dutch today, it would be like losing the war and discovering you had

the atom bomb all the time." They exploded it too late.

Brazil, meanwhile, found enough of an explosion in the solitary goal from Roberto after 40 minutes, to beat Austria, 1-0, and thus go through to the last eight by the skins of some very worn and anxious teeth.

Brazil in Simplicity

The game was nothing to compare with the great Brazilian past, the goal was a simple affair after a high ball from right back Toninho had passed over the Austrian heads, and Brazil, almost as self-destructive here as the Scots, went through. Indeed, with Sweden missing out in a 1-0 defeat to Spain, for whom Juan Manuel Asensi scored the goal after 76 minutes, the qualification was easier than it might have been.

And so, with Peru's magnificent Teofilo Cubillas scoring three more goals (two penalties) against Iran in a 4-1 victory, the two quarter-final groups take on a clean divide: four European nations — West Germany, Italy, Austria and Holland — in one Group A and three South American and one European — Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Poland — in Group B.

Italy in Good Form

Italy, the team closest to a combination of European know-how and Latin skills, has looked the smoothest of all in Round 1, but has it struck its best form too soon? Have Germany and Brazil, the favorites, or Argentina, favored by home crowds and sometimes intimidated referees, more to offer? Is Poland's computerized form going to sneak them through, or will it be Peru's delightful touch play and speedy wingers? Has Austria flattered to deceive, or has Holland the will to reach into the near past for flair rather than becoming the spoilers of this World Cup?

Round 2 hides the answers. It is time for the teams which have held anything back to cut loose, time for rumor to be hurled by fact.



Mike Morgan follows through on pitch during major-league debut with Oakland. He finished but lost against Orioles.

Affirmed vs. Alydar

'A Little Bit Better' Proved Just Enough

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, June 12 (NYT) — Before the race, Laz Barrera, who trains horses, did a little moonlighting as an oracle. "It will be those two horses again," he told Joe Hirsch of the Daily Racing Form. "It was those two horses last year and it's been these two horses all along. And Affirmed has always had a little edge on Alydar. Affirmed is a great horse. He is just a little bit better than Alydar and he has to be for Alydar is an extraordinary colt."

Any time Laz wants to set up as a professional seer, he can get 65,417 letters of recommendation. There were that many witnesses to the 110th running of the Belmont Stakes Saturday, and they saw Affirmed run it "just a little bit better" than Alydar.

The colt that won the Kentucky Derby by a length and a half and the Preakness by a neck took the third event in the Triple Crown series by a head. Affirmed's eighth straight victory, his seventh over Alydar in a nine-race rivalry unique in turf history, made him the 11th horse to bring off the classic triad, the third in five years and the second in 12 months.

Slow Early Pace

All their races have been exciting but this was incommensurate. With no speed in the five-horse field, Steve Cauthen set a slow early pace with Affirmed. Jorge Velazquez soon sent Alydar up to challenge, and the pair went at it cheek by jowl for three-quarters of a mile. Three-tenths of a mile from the wire, Alydar got his head in front but Cauthen switched his whip to his left hand, fetched his mount nine more strokes, and Affirmed fought back to win.

"It is very hard to pass Affirmed because he don't like to let anything get ahead," Barrera said afterward. "But I'll say this: Alydar is a great horse. He fights like a tiger and I never see anything like it in my life."

Barrera and John Velitch, Alydar's trainer, said they would rest their horses. Both mentioned the possibility that the rivals would hook up for a 10th time in the Travers at Saratoga in August, though Laz did not rule out the possibility of running Affirmed in the Swaps at Hollywood Park in early July.

Laz was asked whether he had any proprietary interest in Affirmed, who is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wolfson.

"I got my heart in him," the trainer said. Then he revealed that he would have one share in Affirmed as a stallion with the right to

breed one mare a year to him. "And if he was sold," he said, "I got 10 percent." At the prices that are tossed off in conversation these days, that would be 10 percent of \$12 million.

"Do you think there would be any chance that he would be sold?" Barrera was asked.

"If they left it to me," he said, "there'd be a lotta chance." The owners of Seattle Slew, last year's Triple Crown winner who has been fit to run only once this season, hope to get their colt back to the races in July. If that happens, there will be a clamor for a match race with Affirmed, the world's first meeting of Triple Crown winners. Asked about the possibility of a match, Laz looked like a man who has bitten an apple and found a worm. Matches put intolerable pressure on the horses and their trainers.

100 Years of Winning

Barrera won the Derby and Belmont with Bold Forbes two years ago but this was the first time around for Cauthen. He never rode a Derby until he won it. He won with his first Preakness mount and this was his first Belmont.

That is, it was his first as an 18-year-old out of Walton, Ky. After the Derby Barrera had suggested that Steve was the reincarnation of a jockey with 100 years of experience. On Saturday he repeated this notion, for such is his admiration for the kid's implausible horsemanship.

Incidentally, while Barrera, the Wolfsons and Cauthen were still savoring the Belmont, Stevie turned on his employers and took money from them. Riding Sigmund Sommer's Thousand Nights in the race immediately after the stakes, he finished second to Harbor View's Romantica, whom Barrera trains, but was moved up first when the stewards disqualified the winner.

There was no cause for complaint on anyone's part, however, for Cauthen's ride on Affirmed was flawless. When Alydar ranged up alongside, he whipped nine times with his right hand. With the colts so close together that he couldn't work from that side, he switched in his left. Velazquez never touched Alydar until they reached the stretch. Then he hit him twice in the hindquarters and he whipped him into the lead and whipped him into the lead and he won.

"What can I say?" John Velitch said. "It was a hell of a horse race and we got beat."

Cubs Beat Padres To Lead NL East

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP) — Greg Gross and Larry Bittner drew bases-loaded walks off reliever John D'Aquisto in a four-run sixth inning yesterday that lifted the Chicago Cubs to a 7-4 victory over the San Diego Padres and back into first place in the National League East.

Steve Ontiveros and Hairy Cruz opened the sixth with successive doubles to tie the game, 3-3. Larry Cox beat out a bunt and Ivan De Jesus walked to fill the bases. D'Aquisto relieved loser Bob Shirley (3-7) and issued the two walks before Eric Rasmussen yielded a sacrifice fly to Dave Kingman for the final run of the inning and a 6-3 Chicago lead.

The Cubs scored twice in the first on a walk, a single by Gene Cline, a throwing error by San Diego left-fielder Oscar Gamble and a forceout grounder by Manny Trillo.

Darrel Thomas hit his first home run of the season and drove in another run with a sacrifice fly in the fourth after Gamble singled.

Dave Winfield tripled a run home in the fifth. Winfield also singled in the seventh and scored on a double by Gamble.

Pirates 3, Reds 1

At Pittsburgh, Dave Parker's leadoff triple triggered a two-run eighth inning that gave Pittsburgh a 3-1 victory over Cincinnati. Parker tripled off reliever Manny Samien to (5-3) and held third as Bill Robinson popped out. After Willie Stargell was walked intentionally, Parker scored on a sacrifice fly off Ed Ott when left fielder George Foster's throw was far off line.

Dodgers 11, Expos 4

At Montreal, Charlie Hough pitched 3½ innings of one-hit relief and Los Angeles rocked 10-game winner Ross Grimsley for six runs in 1½ innings en route to an 11-4 victory over Montreal. Los Angeles jumped to a 7-0 lead after three innings in beating Grimsley, whose record now is 10-3. Hough (2-1) relieved starter Doug Kohn when Montreal struck for four runs in the fourth.

Cardinals 5, Astros 3

At St. Louis, George Hendrick slammed a three-run double with two out in the seventh inning to spark St. Louis to a 5-3 triumph over Houston. Hendrick's hit, only his sixth in his last 38 times up, climaxed a rally that started with a two-out walk to winning pitcher John Denny (6-4) off loser Joaquin Andujar (3-4).

Giants 7, Mets 5

At New York, Jack Clark drove in three runs, Willie McCovey collected four straight hits and John Montefusco notched his fourth consecutive victory as San Francisco defeated New York, 7-5. San Francisco, leader in the National League West, also got three hits from Darrell Evans, including his sixth home run of the season, in battering four New York pitchers for 14 hits.

Braves 4, Phillies 0

At Philadelphia, Phil Niekro pitched a six-hit shutout for his fifth consecutive triumph and Gary Matthews drove in three runs as Atlanta snapped Philadelphia's eight-game winning streak with a 4-0 victory. Atlanta went to work on Phillies ace Steve Carlton (6-6) in the third inning when Jerry Royster singled and Barry Bonnell walked.

Angels 9, Yanks 6

At Anaheim, Calif., Brian Downing drove in the go-ahead runs with a single in a four-run fifth inning as California beat New York, 9-6. Shortstop Fred Stanley booted a grounder by Joe Rudi to open up California fifth. With one away Ron Jackson doubled off loser Ken Clay (1-3). Tony Solaita drew a walk to fill the bases. Dave Chalk singled to score Rudi and tie the score at 4-4.

Tigers 5, Royals 2

At Detroit, Rusty Staub hit a

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

WEST

AMERICAN LEAGUE WEST

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST

San Francisco

Los Angeles

San Diego

St. Louis

Chicago

Philadelphia

Pittsburgh

Cincinnati

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